New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.—NO. 1837. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

MRS. CUNNINGHAM.

Her Family, Her Examinations and her Testimony.

Court Proceedings Yesterday Concerning the Burdell Heir.

Admissions of Mr. Bolen and the Public Administrator.

Mr. Bradford's Points—Mr. Hall's Declaration—The Arrested Parties—Morals of the Bloodied Plot—No Mysterious Examination of the Blood.

IN THE HOUSE WAUNTED.

The Coroner's Jury reassembled at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, at the Second District Police Court, in Essex-market, and proceeded to the examination of witnesses in the case of the late Dr. Burdell.

Mr. Bolen, the agent of the deceased, was the first witness called. He testified that he had been acquainted with the deceased for about two years; had collected his rents, and had been in the habit of visiting his house frequently; had been in the habit of visiting the house on the day of the murder, and found the door locked; rang the bell, and received no answer; went to the basement door, and found that locked also; went to the front door, and found that open; went into the house, and found the deceased lying on the floor in the back parlor; saw that he was dead; went for a physician, and found Dr. Harris in the house; Dr. Harris came with him; Dr. Harris pronounced the deceased dead; saw no one in the house when he entered; saw no one in the house when he left; left the house in charge of Dr. Harris; went to the house on the following day, and found the house in charge of Mr. Hall; Mr. Hall was in charge of the house when he left; Mr. Hall was in charge of the house when he returned

LONDON GOSSIP.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

LONDON, Friday, July 24, 1857.

The last number of the Edinburgh Review, dis-
cusses the subject of Kansas, endeavors to show
that the policy of Kansas—endorsed by Ex-
ecutive—Senate—Supreme Court—Democratic Convention—Democratic Governors—and Democratic Press—Democratic Legislatures—and Democratic Congress—was made public to-
fore the election—that the election was carried by fraud—that the Democratic party is responsible for the fraud—that the Democratic party is responsible for the consequences—that the consequences are civil war—that the Democratic party is responsible for the civil war—that the Democratic party is responsible for the dissolution of the Union—that the Democratic party is responsible for the ruin of the country—that the Democratic party is responsible for the ruin of the world—that the Democratic party is responsible for the end of time—and that the Democratic party is responsible for the day of judgment.

Speaking of the Park, and future prospects, re-
minds me that I have not said anything about the
Crystal Palace, which, since summer and fine
weather may be said to have commenced, has
very much increased the number of its visitors.
The receipts for admission, however, are not
quite so large as they were during the first week
or two after the opening, when the public curi-
osity was at its height, and when the Queen and
Royal Family paid their visit. Then, some-
times, as many as 70,000 persons would pay for
admission in a single day, but now the number
rarely exceeds 20,000, and is frequently much
less. The Directors, however, are not at all
disheartened. The building is now pretty well
finished, and the grounds are in such order that
they look very beautiful. Large numbers of
trees and shrubs have been planted, and the
whole place is laid out with much taste. The
Directors have also succeeded in getting up a
very good band, which plays every afternoon,
and which, I am told, is to be increased to 100
performers. Several of the Crystal Palace
Concerts have been given, and have been very
successful. The Directors have also succeeded
in getting up a very good Choral Society, which
gives concerts every Saturday evening, and
which bids fair to be very popular. Last night
I went to one of these concerts, and was very
much pleased with the performance. The
Choral Society consists of about 300 voices,
and the music was well selected and well sung.
The Crystal Palace is certainly a very delight-
ful place of resort, and I am glad to see that it
is becoming so popular. It is a credit to the
country, and to the spirit of enterprise which
has been displayed in its erection and manage-
ment.

Lord Brougham has written an article on the
Bombay mutiny, which will appear in the next
number of the Edinburgh Review. It is said to
be very severe upon the Government, and to
contain many severe strictures upon the policy
which has been pursued in India. Lord Brough-
am is a very old man, and is very much broken
down, but his mind is still very active, and he
takes a great interest in all that is going on.
He is a very old friend of mine, and I have
known him for many years. I remember well
when he was first married, and how proud he
was of his young wife, who was a beautiful
woman, and a very clever writer. Lord Brough-
am has been a very remarkable man, and has
done many things which will cause his name to
be long remembered. He was one of the first
men who agitated the question of Negro Eman-
cipation, and he was also one of the first who
advocated the establishment of Mechanics' In-
stitutes. He has also been a very voluminous
writer, and has published many books, some of
which have been very successful. He is now
living in retirement at Cannes, in the South of
France, and is said to be very much broken
down in health. He is, however, still able to
take a great interest in all that is going on, and
I am told that he is now writing his memoirs.
These will be very interesting, and will, no
doubt, be widely read.

The Queen and Royal Family are now at Os-
borne, and will remain there for some time.
Her Majesty is very much pleased with the
place, and is said to be very much improved in
health since she has been there. The Prince
Consort is also very much pleased with Osborne,
and has made many improvements in the house
and grounds. He has also built a very large
and handsome model farm-house, which is
much admired by all who have seen it. The
Prince is very fond of farming, and takes a
great interest in all agricultural matters. He
has also built a very handsome church at Os-
borne, which is to be consecrated next Sunday
by the Archbishop of Canterbury. The Queen
and Royal Family will attend the consecration,
and will remain at Osborne for some time after-
wards.

The Duke of Newcastle has been staying at
Osborne for the last few days, and has had sev-
eral interviews with the Queen and Prince Al-
bert. It is said that he has been offered the
Governor-Generalship of India, but that he has
declined it. It is also said that Lord Elgin has
been offered the Governor-Generalship of Can-
ada, but that he has also declined it. It is
thought that Lord Canning will be appointed to
India, and that Lord Elgin will go to Canada.
Lord Canning is a very able man, and is very
popular with the Queen and Royal Family.
Lord Elgin is also very popular, and has been
very successful in his management of Canadian
affairs. He has also been very successful in
India, and has done much to put down the mu-
tiny. He is a very able man, and has a great
deal of energy and perseverance. He is also a
very good speaker, and is a great favorite in the
House of Commons. He is a son-in-law of Lord
Elgin, and is married to his eldest daughter.
Lord Elgin has also been very successful in his
management of the Oregon question, and has
settled it in a very satisfactory manner. He
has also been very successful in his management
of the Chinese question, and has settled it in a
very satisfactory manner. He has also been
very successful in his management of the Japan
question, and has settled it in a very satisfac-
tory manner. He has also been very successful
in his management of the Persian question, and
has settled it in a very satisfactory manner.
He has also been very successful in his manage-
ment of the Russian question, and has settled it
in a very satisfactory manner. He has also been
very successful in his management of the Turkish
question, and has settled it in a very satisfac-
tory manner. He has also been very successful
in his management of the Egyptian question,
and has settled it in a very satisfactory manner.
He has also been very successful in his manage-
ment of the Abyssinian question, and has settled
it in a very satisfactory manner. He has also
been very successful in his management of the
Ethiopian question, and has settled it in a very
satisfactory manner. He has also been very
successful in his management of the Nubian
question, and has settled it in a very satisfac-
tory manner. He has also been very successful
in his management of the Libyan question, and
has settled it in a very satisfactory manner.
He has also been very successful in his manage-
ment of the Algerian question, and has settled
it in a very satisfactory manner. He has also
been very successful in his management of the
Tunisian question, and has settled it in a very
satisfactory manner. He has also been very
successful in his management of the Moroccan
question, and has settled it in a very satisfac-
tory manner. He has also been very successful
in his management of the Spanish question,
and has settled it in a very satisfactory manner.
He has also been very successful in his manage-
ment of the Portuguese question, and has settled
it in a very satisfactory manner. He has also
been very successful in his management of the
French question, and has settled it in a very
satisfactory manner. He has also been very
successful in his management of the Belgian
question, and has settled it in a very satisfac-
tory manner. He has also been very successful
in his management of the Dutch question, and
has settled it in a very satisfactory manner.
He has also been very successful in his manage-
ment of the German question, and has settled
it in a very satisfactory manner. He has also
been very successful in his management of the
Austrian question, and has settled it in a very
satisfactory manner. He has also been very
successful in his management of the Hungarian
question, and has settled it in a very satisfac-
tory manner. He has also been very successful
in his management of the Bohemian question,
and has settled it in a very satisfactory manner.
He has also been very successful in his manage-
ment of the Polish question, and has settled it
in a very satisfactory manner. He has also
been very successful in his management of the
Russian question, and has settled it in a very
satisfactory manner. He has also been very
successful in his management of the Finnish
question, and has settled it in a very satisfac-
tory manner. He has also been very successful
in his management of the Swedish question,
and has settled it in a very satisfactory manner.
He has also been very successful in his manage-
ment of the Norwegian question, and has settled
it in a very satisfactory manner. He has also
been very successful in his management of the
Danish question, and has settled it in a very
satisfactory manner. He has also been very
successful in his management of the Icelandic
question, and has settled it in a very satisfac-
tory manner. He has also been very successful
in his management of the Greenland question,
and has settled it in a very satisfactory manner.
He has also been very successful in his manage-
ment of the Labrador question, and has settled
it in a very satisfactory manner. He has also
been very successful in his management of the
Canadian question, and has settled it in a very
satisfactory manner. He has also been very
successful in his management of the Newfound-
land question, and has settled it in a very satis-
factory manner. He has also been very success-
ful in his management of the Nova Scotian
question, and has settled it in a very satisfac-
tory manner. He has also been very successful
in his management of the New Brunswick ques-
tion, and has settled it in a very satisfactory
manner. He has also been very successful in his
management of the Prince Edward Island ques-
tion, and has settled it in a very satisfactory
manner. He has also been very successful in his
management of the Anticosti question, and has
settled it in a very satisfactory manner. He has
also been very successful in his management of
the Magdalen Islands question, and has settled
it in a very satisfactory manner. He has also
been very successful in his management of the
Sable Island question, and has settled it in a
very satisfactory manner. He has also been
very successful in his management of the Bird
Rock question, and has settled it in a very sat-
isfactory manner. He has also been very suc-
cessful in his management of the Gannet Rock
question, and has settled it in a very satisfac-
tory manner. He has also been very successful
in his management of the Seal Island question,
and has settled it in a very satisfactory manner.
He has also been very successful in his manage-
ment of the Lobster Island question, and has
settled it in a very satisfactory manner. He has
also been very successful in his management of
the Oyster Island question, and has settled it in
a very satisfactory manner. He has also been
very successful in his management of the Clam
Island question, and has settled it in a very sat-
isfactory manner. He has also been very suc-
cessful in his management of the Mussel Island
question, and has settled it in a very satisfac-
tory manner. He has also been very successful
in his management of the Scallop Island ques-
tion, and has settled it in a very satisfactory
manner. He has also been very successful in his
management of the Crab Island question, and

A Brown-Stone Front in the Month of August.

[Correspondence of the Independent.]

The following capital article by Henry Ward Beecher, on "Modern Conveniences and First-Class Houses," we take the liberty of transferring from the Independent for the benefit of such of our readers as do not see that paper:

There are many persons who suppose that people who live in first-class houses, with all modern improvements, must of course be much puffed up, and overweening, most first class houses have proud people in them. But we suspect the puffs of very few people in them. But we suspect the puffs of very few people in them. But we suspect the puffs of very few

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 8,

NEWS OF THE DAY.

According to the telegraphic dispatches, the Democrats have made a pretty clean sweep in Kentucky, having elected eight certain and probably nine of the ten Congressmen, a majority of the Legislature and a State Treasurer, the latter by some 8,000 or 10,000 majority. This result secures the election of a Democratic United States Senator in place of Hon. JOHN B. THOMPSON, who claims to be a Whig. In the last Congress the Democrats had only four of the ten members.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM still remains at No. 81 [illegible] street. She was not removed to the Tombs last night, because, upon the representations of her physician, it was deemed humane to let her remain at home, properly guarded, for the present. She really suffered some derangement of nervous and digestive systems yesterday, but is by no means supposed to be dangerously ill. Justice DAVIES attempted to take her examination yesterday, but was very short. She protested herself perfectly ignorant of the charges preferred against her, declined to answer any further questions by advice of her counsel. Some affidavits were taken in Court yesterday, important to the case, but throwing no new light upon the mysterious.

ALEXANDER BOYD, who was shot on Tuesday by burglars, died yesterday about 6 o'clock. He retained his memory to the last moment, and made dying statements to those who were present. A Jury of Inquest has been impaneled, but no evidence will be taken until next Monday week, the Coroner believing that, should the investigations be commenced immediately it would probably be closed before any facts implicating the assassins could be procured. After viewing the body the Jury were dismissed until the time specified. The post mortem examination showed that two bullets passed through the lungs of deceased. More than three pints of blood were found in the right cavity of the chest. No additional arrests were made yesterday. LANAGAN, CAMPBELL and BURNS are detained in the Jefferson Market Prison. The funeral will take place on Sunday. BOYD was 28 years old, a native of Ireland, and a blacksmith by trade.

The brother of the young man Mosier, who was murdered at the Highlands, has come on from Cincinnati to vindicate the character of his brother from the imputation cast upon him, and to recover the effects. The murdered man had a widowed mother residing in Philadelphia, whose whole support was upon her two sons—the burden now resting upon the surviving brother. He complains that he was shabbily treated by Mr. SANFORD, the landlord of the Sea-View House; that he was robbed of the gold left by his brother to be sent to his mother in Philadelphia.

The Board of Metropolitan Police Commissioners met informally yesterday, and in secret session, for the purpose to discuss the subject of filling the vacancy, and to, if possible, arrive at a unanimous choice of candidates. They were not successful, but will try again to-day. A communication was received from parties residing on Staten Island, complaining of the number of bad characters who visit Staten Island, of the deleterious consequences, and requesting the Board to be exercising its right to [illegible]

Yesterday Judge DAVIES rendered an opinion in the case of the Municipal Policeman, GAMBLING, who applied a short time since for a writ of *certiorari*, for the purpose of reviewing the proceedings of the Police Commissioners before the Supreme Court. GAMBLING alleged that he had been illegally discharged. The Judge considered it a doubtful point whether GAMBLING had been served with a notice setting forth that there were charges preferred against him, and, therefore, for the purpose of satisfying himself in that particular he ordered a reference to JAMES R. WHITING, to ascertain, and report as soon as convenient, the fact whether GAMBLING had been properly notified.

HENRY BECK, charged with an attempt to poison the GUZACO family, was tried yesterday in the Court of General Sessions, and justly acquitted on the ground of insanity. JAMES WHITAKER, a burglar, also being caught in an attempt at burglary by a police officer, drew forth a pistol and tried to shoot him, the weapon missing fire, was sent to Sing Sing for five years, being the highest penalty of the law. The Recorder said he would have sentenced him for life if he could.

There are no cases of yellow fever at Quarantine, nor have there been any since the case of the stevedore taken from the *John Bunyon*, who has recovered. Some of the vessels which have lately arrived from West India ports have brought any disease with them. The number of vessels at the lower Quarantine anchorage have dwindled down to [illegible], and these two will soon be permitted to [illegible]

Judge DAVIES, yesterday, granted a writ of habeas corpus, returnable this morning, directing the Warden of the City Prison to produce before the [illegible] Assistant Assessors, who it is alleged is illegally detained in the Tombs, for a contempt in the execution, but which is founded upon [illegible] evidence.

The contest for the First Ward election rioters, decided yesterday by Judge DAVIES, to have to appear and be here (indicted for rioting in the First Ward) tried before the Court of Oyer and Terminer, instead of the General Sessions, Judge DAVIES granted the application.

The Committee appointed at the meeting of Inspectors a few days ago, at the invitation of Mr. Collector SCHELL, took a circuit of observation yesterday through the public storehouses in Broad street. The result is, it is reported, they will unanimously [illegible] Mr. SCHELL, accompanied the Committee.

THE ASSURANCE TOWN.—The public are no longer discussing the question, who killed Doctor BURDELL? Nor is the guilt, or innocence of Mrs. CUNNINGHAM any longer a debatable point. The all-absorbing topic now is whether Doctor UHL and the District Attorney acted properly in screening Mrs. CUNNINGHAM to consummate her foul crime, merely for the sake of exposing the wretched woman to public execration and revealing all the filthy details of her revolting schemes to defraud the [illegible] of the murdered man. The public are by no means unanimous in their opinions, and those who think that Doctor UHL went greatly beyond the bounds which his duty prescribed, are not an inconsiderable portion of the people. Such an extensive scheme of [illegible] is altogether new in the history of crime in this City; and though Mrs. CUNNINGHAM will find no one to play for her the darling [illegible] of the day, yet the sympathies of those who think that all the ends of justice

[illegible] have been answered by Dr. UHL's stopping her first wicked proposal to him, is by no means small. What the duty of the Doctor was as a physician must be determined by the members of his own profession, but what his duty was as a member of society and a Christian, the great public is perfectly competent to decide; and, judging from the tone of the numberless communications we have received upon the subject, we should say that the popular belief is that he immersed himself in a pool of filth to very little purpose, and that all the good likely to result from it might have been obtained with much less trouble, and without any such personal sacrifices as he voluntarily made. But there are differences of opinion on this point.

After all, it would seem that the guilt of Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, and the chance of her punishment for an attempt to commit a felony, rests entirely upon the decision of the Surrogate as to her marriage with Doctor BURDELL. If it be decided that she was not married, then no crime will have been committed by her in attempting to "produce" a fictitious child as the offspring of Doctor BURDELL; for even though she had succeeded in her design, the child would have had no claim upon the doctor's property. So that, after all, she stands a good chance of going free from punishment.

The Case of Mrs. Cunninghame.

The astounding disclosures which have been made in the great Burdell case, have, of course, brought about a strong reaction in the public feeling with regard to Mrs. CUNNINGHAM. Many circumstances connected with her trial and the events which preceded it, tended, after her acquittal, to create a leaning in her favor which facts did not altogether justify, but which was nevertheless most natural. The length of the investigation, the indignities to which she was exposed, the friendless condition in which she found herself, the torrent of indignation and of vituperation which was directed against her from the day of the murder down to that of her acquittal, were all calculated to turn the tide of sympathy, if for no other reason, because she was a woman. The public reasons slowly, but feels quickly. It arrives at its logical conclusions through oceans of discussion, by slow and painful effort, and after a thousand blunders. But its pity is ever ready. The spectacle of weakness assailed by numbers and by strength rouses it into action far sooner than either the love of truth or the desire that guilt be punished. Mr. HALL was right in imagining that his most formidable obstacle in conducting the trial lay not so much in the feebleness of his case, or the skill of his antagonists, as in the Jury's sympathy for an unprotected woman. He was right in bringing his artillery to bear upon this at the very outset, but wrong, as we then thought him and as we still think him, in using Billingsgate for ammunition.

That the Jury was in the least influenced by any such feeling as pity in bringing in a verdict of acquittal, we do not mean for a moment to insinuate; but it certainly opened a door for the leading vituperators of the unhappy woman to retreat from the absurd positions in which their red hot zeal had placed them in the beginning of the investigation. The New-York *Tribune*, for instance, before CORBETT had got half way through his "grand inquisition," long before Mrs. CUNNINGHAM had a chance of saying a word in her defence, and while the public was in a state of the most gullible, and most unreasoning excitement, took upon itself the duties of prosecuting counsel, and against all rule, and all decent precedent, summed up against the prisoner, in a most elaborate article, in which every point that went to show her guilt, was placed in the strongest light, without any modifying reservation.

We confess, that, in spite of what has since occurred, in spite of the damning revelations connected with the sham child-birth, we look back upon the trial with the utmost satisfaction. The great drawback upon the many advantages of trial by Jury in a country in which public opinion is all-powerful, is the liability of the Jury to be converted into mere mouthpieces of the prejudices prevailing out of doors. In spite of all the precautions that can be taken, an impartial Jury is a thing hard to get. Popular passions but too often cloud the minds of the best intentioned, and render both law and facts worthless. In the South, for instance, *at this moment*, a conviction for murder, arising out of "a difficulty," is all but impossible, owing to the fact that a demoralized population recognises this mode of settling differences. In New-York, few Juries will *convict a fillibuster, however strong the evidence* against him. We, therefore, say that every verdict rendered in accordance with the evidence, and in the teeth of popular feeling, does honor to our judicial system, and to the country at large. The evidence in the Cunningham case was plainly insufficient; but we fear many people will be led into imagining, in consequence of recent developments, that popular belief and common rumor may occasionally be allowed, without serious detriment, to supply the gaps in sworn testimony. It is against this tendency that we feel called upon now, in the face of the present excitement, to protest, and to warn our readers against the fatal error of endeavoring to break through great principles either of morals or jurisprudence to meet particular and extraordinary cases.

There will arise, also, we do not doubt, out of the late disclosures, a very general desire to abrogate the great rule of common law, which prohibits a second trial for the same offence, after a verdict of acquittal has once been rendered. Nevertheless, though a dozen CUNNINGHAMS appeared every year in our midst, and shrouded their guilt in mystery, until the ordeal was past, and discovery came too late, we would warn the public against meddling with a provision which is fraught in the clearest wisdom and humanity, which has saved thousands of the innocent from the persecution for the one knave whom it has suffered to escape. The possibility, even, of a second trial, no matter how carefully guarded from abuse, would deprive the jury system of half its value. It would be converted into an instrument of the grossest oppression and extortion; would be kept hanging in terrorem over honest men's heads, and would cast into the hands of envy, hatred and malice, and, in charitableness, a most formidable weapon. Even as a menace, it might be the means of ruining the liveryd thousands miserable. Any other plea which Mrs. CUNNINGHAM's case suggests in our mode of administering justice, should be improvements in the machinery for detecting guilt. Upright judges, an efficient police and prosecutors, are the things which all our efforts should lead us to secure. Many as are the faults of the common law, the provisions which it creates for the protection of individual life and liberty against the assaults of power, and the schemes of knaves, have played too glorious a part in the civil history of our race to be lightly meddled with.

Chivalry—Old and New.

Names are the last things in the world to change. They hold their place stubbornly long after their significance is gone, and beginning life as truths, they not unfrequently find themselves ending it, without any fault of their own, as disreputable lies. Thus the name King, which was once a fine old symbol of capacity, and meant that the man who bore it had something to do, and knew "how to do" it, has gradually come to be applied to a man whose special attribute it is to have nothing to do, and not to know how to do it.

But of all the names that have come to grief and been perverted into shame, what one has suffered more than the grand old name of "Chivalry?" The Chivalry of feudalism were men who were held to be bound to take higher and lordlier views of things than most of their cotemporaries. They looked on themselves as the superiors of their fellow men, and they consequently accepted certain duties, and certain restrictions, as the obligations of that superiority. A member of the Chivalry was bound to respect the attributes of all men, to consider their limitations, and to proportion his own relations to other men on the scale of their qualities and their accidents. Those whom a knight regarded as his inferiors, he was bound to treat with forbearance. If he was abused by a slave or a villain, he could not resent the abuse, because it was just as impossible that a villain or a slave should *insult* a knight, as it was for a man in a ditch to strike with his hand a man on the housetop. Nor could a dishonored knight *insult* a knight without reproach, because to fail in knightly honor was to cease to be a knight. The assumptions of Chivalry, that is in those old days, involved certain restrictions and imposed certain conditions, which were as a law of noble influences over those who made such assumptions.

But the modern "chivalry" of these United States contents itself with the assumptions, shirks the law, and so makes the grand old code a lie.

As for instance. On the 1st of August a member of the modern American chivalry, Mr. WHITE by name, was eating his dinner like other mortals at the Ephalts Springs in the State of Pennsylvania. We all know how painful, how exciting, and how aggravating a process this is, of eating one's dinner at a watering-place hotel—how you never get your soup till your neighbor is eating his peaches—how your soup, when you get it, is not the soup you ordered, blindly believing in the Franco-Irish statements of the bill of fare—how the waiter, whom you arrest with one dollar, is seduced by your *vis-a-vis* with two—how your roast beef is always cold, and your bread never knows a crust—how, in short, your life is made a burden to you by day and an indigestion by night. So we can, all of us, understand that Mr. WHITE, at 8 o'clock on the afternoon of Saturday, the first of August, may have been in a very unpropitious state of mind. But then Mr. WHITE was a knight, and true knights are true to suffer as well as to achieve.

Mr. WHITE, probably, after much maneuvering and agitation, had secured a plate full of meat—possibly of boiled mutton, drenched in a mixture of suet and bookbinder's paste—or it may be of sanguineous beef; but that doesn't matter—a plate full of meat it was, and Mr. WHITE had clutched it, we doubt not, with the desperation of famine, and was about to fall on it as UGOLINO in the Tower fell upon his eldest-born.

At that moment came whisking by a waiter. Somebody probably called him, as somebody is *always* calling a waiter at such dinners, and always not getting him. Who the somebody was, the waiter, hardened by habit, never paused to think or see, but, stooping on the nearest plate—which happened to be the hard-won plate of Mr. WHITE—bore it off, intending, no doubt, to deposit it in front of somebody else, who didn't want it, and hadn't asked for anything whatever. But the blood of hungry Mr. WHITE was up, and he seized the waiter by the skirts, as DAVY CROCKETT at the President's table grasped the villain who tried to change his cover. The waiter wouldn't be seized. The waiter resisted—an ignoble waiter struggling with the chivalrous Mr. WHITE. In this crisis what would BAYARD have done? or the Black Prince? Let those who can ask the question leave the City at once, and devote themselves in strict seclusion for three months to a prayerful study of FROISSART.

Suffice it, neither of these heroes would have done what Mr. WHITE did. Mr. WHITE leaped from his seat, and hurled a tumbler at the waiter's head. And thereupon a scuffle ensued—such a scuffle as followed a very similar demonstration on the part of another modern Knight—Mr. HARRIMAN, at Willard's, in Washington, about a year ago. Luckily, in this case, no blood was spilt—only a great many dreadful words. Mr. WHITE's friends and fellow-chivalry rallied about him, doubtless outdoing the great feats of that English army in Flanders whereof "My Uncle Toby" formed so conspicuous a part.

The chivalry demanded satisfaction—of the waiter! The chivalry held the whole North responsible—for the waiter! The chivalry must have the hide—of the waiter! Now we don't mean to say that *we* consider the waiter to have been the inferior of Mr. WHITE. We dare say that Mr. WHITE and the waiter were very well matched in the affray. We are sure that one was quite as absurd as the other. And we believe in equal rights, and all that sort of thing. But Mr. WHITE does not. Mr. WHITE and the chivalry regard the Declaration of Independence as a tissue of "glittering sounding generalities." Mr. WHITE and the chivalry assume to live in the clouds "in a purple sublimity" and "grind down men's bones to a pale unanimity," and particularly servant's bones. And we, therefore, beg Mr. WHITE and the chivalry to consider how droll, how, in any how ridiculous, the spectacle must seem to mankind at large—of a world-known Royal Sovereign a Knight of high degree, and a waiter at a watering-place table.

Who is Street Commissioner?

According to the decision of Judge INGRAHAM upon the habeas corpus discharging Mr. DEVLIN, that gentleman, under his appointment from the City, is Street Commissioner, and unless some other judicial functionary be found to interpose, by injunction or *certiorari*, will, before many days, be duly installed and in full possession of the office, the diplomas of his Excellency Gov. KING to the contrary notwithstanding.

His Honor Justice PEABODY will, in all probability, not interfere for her. As in duty bound, he entertained the application properly presented before him by the counsel of Mr. CONOVER, for possession of the books and papers of the office, to which he had received an appointment, at least *prima facie*, regular and in due form. After full argument and advisement, his Honor gave his decision, granting the warrant applied for. But in all this, it seems, according to Judge INGRAHAM, Justice PEABODY was acting, not as the Supreme Court, but rather as a Commissioner, under and solely by virtue of a special statute.

If this was the position of Justice PEABODY, then Judge INGRAHAM is quite correct in exercising the right, which he asserts in his opinion, of *reviewing* the decision in favor of CONOVER, and the discharge of DEVLIN is not in conflict with either the authority or dignity of the Supreme Court or its functionaries. So that, probably, Justice PEABODY will not feel at all aggrieved by Judge INGRAHAM's conclusion, but take it with his habitual equanimity.

Not so with Mr. CONOVER and his friends, including, of course, his counsel. They have contended stoutly for what they esteemed his right to the office; but the chances of legal warfare, proverbially uncertain and fickle, are not with them, and they must perforce submit, unless some speedy device is discovered to review the contest, or turn defeat into victory.

As we stated some days since, in anticipation of Judge INGRAHAM's decision upon the *habeas corpus*, the several matters before him, except perhaps the contempt, are virtually decided thereby. It is now a matter of course to render the injunction permanent, and the next move probably will be an application to his Honor, or some other Judge *mandatorily* disposed, to place Mr. DEVLIN in full possession of the honors and emoluments of Street Commissioner.

Mr. Justice PEABODY, in his opinion, refused to entertain at all the question of CONOVER's or DEVLIN's right to the office, but decided to give the former the books and papers, as being in legal possession of the franchise. Judge INGRAHAM, on the contrary, as careful readers of his decision will have perceived, goes fully into that very question, deciding adversely to the Governor's right of appointment, and his argument on that head, if not altogether sound, is certainly plausible.

He holds Mr. DEVLIN to be the legal "successor" of Commissioner TAYLOR; that the fact of succession does not depend upon possession, but upon title; that the law can know but one legal successor, and that is the man entitled by law to hold the office which he claims. That the Governor of the State had not the power to appoint to the vacancy occasioned by Mr. TAYLOR's decease, but that power became vested, under the new Charter of 1857, in the Mayor and Board of Aldermen. That therefore Mr. DEVLIN, as their appointee, is the Street Commissioner.

That the office is not an office of the State, but a *City office*, as originally established. That it comes within section 2, of article 10 of the State Constitution, which requires that all City and County officers, not otherwise provided for therein, shall be elected or appointed by the local authorities. That section 5, of that article, which says that the Legislature shall provide for filling vacancies in office, does not allow a different mode of appointment, but is to be read in connection with the said section 2, of the same article, which confines the appointment of local officers to the local authorities; and when the Legislature is required to *provide for filling vacancies in offices, they must*, as to *local* offices, make such provision in the mode, and by the authorities, provided in section 2.

Down to 1849, no power existed by which the Governor could make an appointment of Street Commissioner. In that year an act was passed authorizing him, whenever a vacancy should occur in any of the *offices of this State*, where no provision was made by law for filling the same, *to fill such vacancy* until the commencement of the year after the next annual election at which such officer could be elected. Judge INGRAHAM holds there are *two* objections fatal to the application of that statute to *the office in controversy: It was not* recognized as a State office in the Revised Statutes, which designated and classified (1 R. S. 96) the various offices of the State, although then in existence, and is not in any statute recognized as a State office. And secondly, according to the Constitution, as above, the Street Commissioner, as a City officer, can only be appointed by the local authorities, or elected by the people. That the said act of 1849 applies only to elective officers, and therefore, as to the Street Commissioner's office is a nullity, as it was not elective at the time Mr. CONOVER was taken up by Gov. KING. The new charter was then in force.

But, even if that act applies to offices not elective, other provision is, by the Charter of 1857, made for the appointment of Street Commissioner. By section 10 it provides, that "heads of departments," with two exceptions, shall be appointed by the Mayor and Aldermen. That the power so confided is not, therefore, confined to the Mayors and Aldermen elected under the new Charter, but may be exercised by those at present in office.

As to this, *the* point of his opinion, Judge INGRAHAM says:

"It must be remembered that by the 64th section all other charters, except the *Dongan* and *Montgomery* charters, are repealed. If the powers conferred by the new charter are only to be exercised by the officers who may be elected under it, we are forced to the conclusion that there is no authority for any City Government. It is true, by the 31st section, the present officers are continued in their offices; but, unless under this statute, these officers (the Aldermen and Councilmen) could not pass any ordinances or do any legislative act. The Board of Councilmen is not included in either of the old charters, and possesses no powers not conferred by this charter, and I am not willing to suppose that the Legislature intended to terminate the City Government, or to suspend its operations until the next year. The rational conclusion is, that the Legislature intended, when they retained the Mayor and Common Council, and heads of departments in office, that to give them power to discharge their duties, not under the charters which were repealed, but under the charter which continued them in office and ratified that continuance down to the time when their successors should be elected and qualified."

The preceding statement and synopsis will enable the general reader, without wading through a long opinion, to perceive the grounds upon which Mr. DEVLIN has been discharged from the warrant of arrest.

The Police Certiorari.

The case of the policeman GAMBLING, which was argued and submitted on Saturday last, is one of importance, from the principle it involves, and as it may affect the efficiency of the present police organization. Judge DAVIES has, recently, acquired a degree of experience in the matter of Common Law *Certioraries*, which he will, without doubt, turn to valuable account in rendering his decision upon GAMBLING's application.

That decision involves not alone an exercise of judicial discretion, but likewise a settlement of the question, now first presented, whether or not, the examination of his case upon written charges, with the opportunity of answering them, to which, by the Metropolitan police act, every member of the force is entitled before he can be dismissed, is an executive or judicial act.

If the former, it is conceded a *Certiorari* does not lie to correct, or review a decision of the Police Board. The act of removing a member of the force is, then, to be deemed an exercise simply of executive discretion, similar in character to the power lodged by law in the executive of this State to remove sheriffs, coroners, county clerks; or in the Senate to remove judicial officers, upon charges and after an opportunity to the accused party to be heard in his own defence.

But a decision the other way, namely, that the removal in such cases is a *judicial* act, involves most important consequences,—indeed unsettles the law as it has, in this State, for some time, been understood. It is especially of moment to the new police organization under the act of last winter.

If every removal of a policeman for cause, a proceeding which will necessarily be of constant occurrence, is a judicial act—a trial, followed as of course, in judicial discretion, with the right of appeal upon *certiorari* to the Supreme Court, the Board of Police may as well give up all attempts to organize and discipline a shirkable force, and at once follow the example of Mr. DRAPER by resigning. It will be their only course; for how absurd it is to imagine that the time of the Board could admit of such waste, or that the course suggested is consistent with a proper authority in the superior, or obedience in subordinates.

In fact, and it also is law as well as common sense, the provision in the Police act for the due investigation of charges for misconduct, was intended to protect the Policeman from abuses of power, not to shield him from, or neutralize, the absolute discretion necessarily invested in the Police Board. Action by that Board is final, without appeal. The person removed is, perhaps, no longer on the force, but he is not without redress if displaced illegally. The members of the Board are officially responsible to the law, as well as individually in damages to the party injured by their act.

It seems to be assumed, and the same idea was acted upon in the late Police Board, that examinations upon charges of misconduct, whether with reference to removal or not, must be by and before the Police Board in full session. This, of itself, is a very onerous duty, and could much better be discharged elsewhere. Then, the act does not require any such thing. The "written charges" are made to the Board, but the examination thereon may be made by delegation, as, for instance, the Superintendant, who (the present incumbent) is every way competent, indeed more so than any member of the Board, for the performance of a duty involving the taking, examination and proper sifting of evidence. It would be to the advantage of the accused that the Superintendant should conduct the examination in every case, hear and note the defence, and then report *fully for final action by the Police Board.*

It will be found, from experience, that some such course must be adopted. The old Board, even after it became a united duality, although often summary in its action, was oppressed with the above class of business. But what was an impediment to that Board will prove absolutely an obstruction in the way of the new one. It is more numerous and unwieldy, and an element of mischief has recently acceded to it, which will not add to its reputation or improve in the least its tendencies to harmonious action. It has yet a character to gain, and this the two Mayors have already developed a purpose to withhold if they can.

English Literature and English Politics.

The union between literature and politics which has for years been so close and so fruitful in France has never been completely consummated in England.

Though we read and speak of the Press, in Great Britain, as the "Fourth Estate," yet the Press has never yet been formally recognized as a power in the State; and, stronger than the Throne, it nevertheless works behind the Throne, and is rather felt in its tremendous results than seen and honored in the persons of those who control it, while literary men, as a class, in England, have very widely divorced themselves, till of late years, from the active occupations and the prominent places of English public life.

Many English politicians have been literary men, but few English literary men have been politicians. MACAULAY, DISRAELI, BURKE, are rather apparent than real exceptions to this rule, for while there can be no doubt that their literary distinction originally elevated them into public notice, of which they took advantage to achieve for themselves an entrance into public life, they have derived no great additional weight in the world of politics from the consideration afforded them in the world of letters. While in France, under the Constitutional *régime*, literary distinction was almost regarded as imposing upon those who enjoyed it an obligation to enter the arena of politics, in England the entrance into Parliament of a lion of the literary coteries has been looked upon almost as an intrusion, while the doors of the Cabinet have been firmly held by the hereditary red-tapists against the presumptuous knights of the pen. The imagination of man is hardly equal to the conception of the horror which would spread from Club to Club of the West End, and from dinner table to dinner table of all the country, at the announcement that a place in Her Majesty's Government had been offered by a Premier

[illegible] without scruple that he rejected a ministerial portfolio as composedly as the alliance of Sir Legion, or a pension from the Emperor. The House of a barrenetcy conferred on him for political services, was thought to add dignity to the greatest of Scottish authors, while the peerage of Pitmen was held to honor the illuminations as could be shed upon it by the genius of VICTOR HUGO. Of late years the English authors have manifested, however, a decreasing disposition to "assert" the position their order with a more emphatic and a clearer distinction. The wholesome excitement of the Crimean disasters, which did so much to [illegible] evolution of the English [illegible] to a new perception of the duties of [illegible]

[illegible] brought about a very marked change in this matter. Then it was that Mr. DISRAELI came forward to "take the stump," and by a speech on the platform the work which he has since carried out more or less successfully in the pages of *Little Dorrit*. And now we have had Mr. THACKERAY entering the lists as a candidate for Parliament, and proceeding in a strong, manly way, against the practical proscription of cleverness by caste, of the men of intellect and ideas, by the men of blood and money. In his address to the electors of Oxford, Mr. THACKERAY talked after this very direct fashion:

"There is never any chance for a man of this people to step forward—there seems a sort of aristocratic necessity, that when Lord PALMERSTON goes out of office, Lord JOHN must come in; and when Lord JOHN jumps out of the boat, Lord PALMERSTON must get in and pull stroke oar again. (Laughter and cheers.) Are there not persons, intelligent men, whom nature the country might profit by, who have an interest to gratify the legitimate object of their ambition, or take an eternal stamp of the great commercial families seems intended to go on forever? Will it be your will and pleasure that this state of things continue? (Loud cries of "No, no.") If so, the House of Commons men of popular intelligence—the best men you can bring into it. The popular influence must be brought to bear on the government of the country: it does not give sufficient weight of the people use caution, and more vote will want. If next year they do not give sufficient weight of influence, let us screw them and action them till we get a larger measure."

There can be no doubt that the sentiments of these ugly subjects the Commons, and the publist of all manner of vanity would be very favorable to the visibility of the Circumlocution Office, and very useful in dispensing "appointments." THACKERAY's manner in speaking, is particularly well calculated, we should say, to catch the ear of Parliament. "Her Majesty's faithful Commons" are very restive under plain praise, and very intolerant of pure poetry, and THACKERAY has a clear drop talent at talking earnestly, and yet calmly, to the point, which would hardly fail to hold such an assembly, while the large and generous liberalism of his views ought to command for him a positive influence in the actual aspect of English affairs.

But his opponent, Mr. CARDWELL, the Peelite, carried the day against the author of *Pendennis*, who will probably rest satisfied with this attempt in the field of politics and hereafter devote himself to his literary labors. It is well for the world, doubtless, that he did not succeed, for THACKERAY as a member of Parliament could not have done so much good as THACKERAY the novelist.

Getting Goods Through the Custom-House.

Visit to the Public Stores [illegible]

The Committee appointed at the meeting of inspectors, held at the Exchange on Monday last, to confer with Mr. SCHELL, the Collector, to see if some measures might not be adopted to prevent the present annoyance and delay experienced in obtaining goods from the Custom-House, yesterday visited, in company with the Collector, the public storehouses in Broad-street. Messrs. JOHN H. BROOKS, WILLIAM D. HUME, GILBERT FOST and HENRY ELTING, of the Committee, were present.

The storehouses visited comprise Nos. 10, 12, 14, 16 and 18 Broad-street. These buildings are used for storing goods sent for examination by the Custom-House appraisers. The object of the examination is to see if the goods are properly invoiced and the correct duties charged. Mr. SCHELL showed the Committee through all the different apartments of the above-named, and indicated the many changes, alterations, &c., the goods had to be subjected to before they could be delivered. From the present overcrowded state of the buildings, it was plain to the Committee that quite as much celerity was exercised in getting the goods to the hands of the importers as the circumstances of the case rendered possible. The immense quantity of merchandise constantly arriving, imported, and stored at points, weighed and measured, was, indeed, all that could be seen. It was stated that last July over 17,000 invoices of goods, averaging three packages each, were sent to the public storehouses mentioned. Subsequent to the visit through the buildings, the Committee and Collector retired to the private office of the latter. The various members of the Committee here expressed their views as to the reforms necessary, in their opinion, to be instituted in order to afford the requisite facility in getting goods speedily through the Custom-House. The general impression was *that the Collector was doing all that* he could under the present inadequate provisions of business to hurry goods through the Customs. The lack of proper buildings was felt to be the principal thing to be complained of. It is reported that the Committee will call a special meeting of Inspectors in a few days, and submit their report.

They resolved, before adjourning, to recommend that all importers sign the request to the Secretary of Treas. to send their "passed" packages by boats, immediately after examination, in order to relieve the street of goods as rapidly as possible, and thereby facilitate the business of their importers.

This request, written for the signatures of merchants, is at the Secretary's Office, No. 16 Broad-street.

Children for the West.

A company of thirty children, in age from 7 to 14 years, from the Children's Aid Society, left on Tuesday afternoon for the West, under the protection and care of Mr. C. C. TRACY, of the Newsboys' Lodging House. Prior to that gentleman's eighth annual for Westward. The children were nicely dressed, looked exceedingly healthy on leaving the City, and many their homes to New-York mostly.

Mr. Beach on a New Scheme—A Team of Frogs—Soldiers.

To the Public of New-York.

Next week I will expose a robbery unparalleled in our municipal history. Your [illegible] proprietary pets, one for which there [illegible] the public of return. My revelations will involve the leaders of the three political parties, who will [illegible] to suppress my exposures. But the [illegible] and parties have permitted me to be heard [illegible] and I think I have [illegible] to [illegible]

I had a long interview with [illegible] last evening, which [illegible] played expedition, [illegible] that the boldness [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] Alderman [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

AFFAIRS IN KANSAS.

Lawrence Still Defiant.—Position of Parties.—Movements of the Governor.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times:

LAWRENCE, K. T., Wednesday, July 29.

At this present writing I am at an utter loss for words to make up my letter. That assurance, however, is, in itself, a satisfactory one, and therefore deserving of mention. The intense excitement which some days ago pervaded the Territory may be regarded as giving grounds for anticipating bad news, if any. Hence I say it is satisfactory to have none.

Lawrence, if its citizens are to be believed, has achieved by the charter movement all that was demanded or desired. What that was it may be difficult to ascertain. If to renew the agitation in the Territory, it has been, it must be confessed, in a great measure successful. If to force what I call the "middle party," by which I mean the moderate, fair-dealing, Free-State men, into taking sides with the extremists, it has failed egregiously. The conservative sentiment has increased rather than diminished, and that, too, in spite of the most unscrupulous efforts, by inflammatory appeals and gross falsehoods laboriously circulated, to precipitate the Territory again into civil war. But it is alleged by the agitators, who advised and led this movement, that it was only designed to facilitate certain desirable and very improvements in Lawrence, the principal o which was the removal from the streets and purlieu of the city of dead dogs, horses and cats.

The question as to whether the officers elected under the Charter have yet taken the oath of office, is variously answered. Some say they have and that they meet secretly, deliberate secretly, and pass laws secretly. Others, with whom I am disposed to agree say they have not, and thus no ordinance whatever has been enacted by them. At all events, it is certain that no official intimation of their having done so has ever been made public. The moment such an official announcement appears, the Governor declares it to be his unalterable determination to arrest at once, and without delay, the actors in this proceeding. In entering the troops to Lawrence before the commission of any overt act under the Charter, it is well known that he was animated by the desire to prevent the perfection of the proposed illegal organization, and thus be saved the annoyance and pain of making personal arrests of the ringleaders in the rebellious project. Having frightened them into suspending their operations, he did, I have no doubt, precisely what he wished to do.

Among the many baseless rumors which have been industriously circulated among the Free State men is that which asserts that at the elections in October next, none but the registered voters will have the right of franchise. The law contains no such provision. On the contrary, it expressly declares that every settler shall be entitled to vote who, being a citizen of the United States, was here on the 1st of April last. Knowing that to be the fact, the great mass of Free-State men, if not every one of them, will vote for delegate to Congress and members of the Territorial Legislature. That will be the first occasion in the history of Kansas on which the whole people have united to exercise the right of franchise under the provisions of the Territorial laws, and will be tantamount to a universal admission of their validity. The National Democrats—that is, the men who ignoring the Slavery issue as a cause of contention, though not yielding their determination to vote on it according to their respective preferences, are endeavoring to build up, through a union of the Pro-Slavery and Free-State Democrats, a party having for its policy the Cincinnati Platform and the submission of the Constitution to be framed in September next to the vote of all the *bona fide* resident settlers—this rising and energetic combination, I say, are hopeful of their success in electing ex-Governor RANDOL their candidate for Territorial Delegate to Congress, and in obtaining a majority in the Territorial Legislature. I entertain serious doubts, however, whether at the present juncture the union proposed is practicable. There is strong ground for the belief that, until the slavery question has been settled, the Free-State Democrats will be brought cordially to unite and co-operate with the Pro-Slavery Democrats. If they should, a Republican delegate to Congress and Republican majority of the Territorial Legislature to elected, the ex-Missouri, Illinois and Indiana contingents of the South will be entitled to all the glory of the victory. Their savage assaults upon Governor WALKER and his policy have excited universal indignation among the "National Democrats," and have produced powerful associations and serious distrust in the minds of a vast number of Free-State Democrats who, otherwise, would have flocked into the National Democratic ranks. They will soon see what a pretty mess they have made of the matter, and must congratulate themselves on having been the principal agency in the production of the result.

Yesterday, whilst in Lawrence, I heard it stated, that an artillery contingent had been ordered out by Gov. WALKER from Fort Leavenworth, and was now on its way to join the forces encamped near Lawrence. Tom is another of the fabrications. The additional troops consist of some 150 men, mostly recruits and convalescents, who were unqualified for duty at the time their several companies were ordered out, and are now sent out to fill up the vacancies.

Another subject, which has given rise to more misrepresentation than any single source of agitation in the politics of the Territory, is the matter of collecting the taxes. I could not enumerate in an hour the various well defined, distinct, deliberate falsehoods which have been circulated in regard to it. That the taxes must be collected, sooner or later, is, I apprehend, a point about which there can be no doubt. But that Gov. WALKER is going to act precipitately in regard to them, or that he has called out the troops to aid the civil authorities in collecting them in the event of refusal or resistance, is, I am convinced, a wholesale slander. P. H. C.

Dreadful Tragedy in Leavenworth.

Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.

Mr. ABRAM SHEARER, Editor of the Stockton (Ohio) Union, who has lately been traveling through Kansas Territory, arrived at this place on Monday evening, having departed Leavenworth City on Saturday night, the 1st inst., and favored us with particulars of a fearful tragedy enacted on Friday night and Saturday morning at that place.

On Friday night, the 31st ult., a man named SHEARER, living in Kansas City, came up to Leavenworth City, and, after looking around, went into a drinking shop called the Ward House. The bartender, named BAIRES, seems very friendly, and after getting SHEARER quite drunk, proposed a walk up the river, down into a spring on the bank of the Missouri River, just above the Planter's House, where they were met and assaulted by two men, who demanded their money or their lives. The barkeeper, BAIRES, gave his money up and ran off. When he got to the lower end of town, he gave the alarm that a man was being robbed up the river at the spring. Several parties of citizens immediately went up, and arrived on the spot just in time to find poor SHEARER crawling out of the river, his body and head all beaten and bruised with stones and clubs, and his chest and shoulders bearing several terrible stabs and cuts. The citizens ran to his assistance, but the unfortunate victim, though struggling to speak, was too far gone, and presently died, without being able to utter a single word about the manner of his death, or the names of his murderers. Suspicion at once alighted upon the barkeeper, BAIRES, and so outraged were the people, and so violent the presumptions of his guilt, that a posse of the citizens at once arrested and held him in close custody. The news in the meantime spread like wildfire all over the city, and the excitement grew intense. An immediate trial of BAIRES was demanded, and finally it was agreed that he should be hung on the spot, without judge or jury. A rope was procured and put around his neck, and already he was being drawn up to the limb of an overhanging tree, when he expressed a wish to make a confession. The crowd yielded and let him down to the ground.

He said that he and two men, one named JOHN QUARLES, from South Carolina, and the other called KNOWLTON, had laid the plot by which SHEARER was robbed and murdered, and they the same men had murdered another man a short time before, and thrown the body into the Missouri River. He stated also that he and the men KNOWLTON and QUARLES belonged to an organized body of about twenty-five men, who lived and carried on the business of robbing and murdering in Leavenworth City, on the island opposite the city, and in the towns of Lawrence and Topeka. He then gave the names of as many of his gang as he could remember to the astonished crowd.

As soon as BAIRES had finished his revelations he was committed to the calaboose, a one story stone building, about sixteen feet square. The crowd then went in pursuit of QUARLES and KNOWLTON, and in a short time had them arrested. Among the revealed conspirators was WM. WOODS, the proprietor of the greater part of Leavenworth Island, and regarded by his acquaintances as an honest man and good citizen. A party proceeded at once to arrest him, and after making a thorough search of his house, found twenty-*five hundred dollars in counterfeit money*, a lot of counterfeiting plates and other instruments, *and a draft and check blanks belonging to the murdered man, SHEARER.* At these conclusive proofs of the correctness of the confessions of BAIRES, the people were deeply moved, and held counsel together in large and small parties during the whole night.

We give the narrative of Mr. SHEARER, who says: "I went to the Mayor's office on Saturday morning, and found an immense crowd awaiting the result of the examination of WOODS and KNOWLTON. While the examination was going on, Judge LECOMPTE was outside making a speech, and expostulating with the angry crowd in favor of law and order. The cry of 'Hang 'em, the d—d murderers!' arose frequently from the mob, but milder counsels seemed to be prevailing, when at once some one shouted, 'To the calaboose!' to the calaboose!' and away a crowd of about fifty maddened men started in that direction. The balance of the people followed after in smaller parties, leaving Judge LECOMPTE almost alone, and the Mayor's office relieved of its throng of spectators. They had been gone about fifteen minutes, when I heard a great yell. I started after the crowd, and followed it to the bank of a creek, which divides south and north Leavenworth, where there was a steep bank, and on its edge a large elm tree. I reached the spot in time to see QUARLES suspended from the tree, grasping in the agonies of death at the rope which was around his neck, while several of the mob were swinging on to his arms and legs, to make his death sure. His body had hardly ceased its convulsions when the shout was raised for BAIRES.

The rope was placed around his neck, and he was led to the edge of the bank, when some one of the citizens appeared by his side, and with a watch in his hand, demanded five minutes for further confessions. They granted it; when BAIRES said, if they would let him, he show would them another man in town who was concerned in the operations of the gang. He was then taken to the calaboose, but for some reason did not give satisfaction to the people, and they demanded his body to be returned to them. Judge LECOMPTE again addressed the people, and with some effect, for they seemed to divide into two parties, the one clamoring for the hanging of the prisoner, and the other demanding a trial for him. Marshal DENIS, of the Territory, was also present, and though he exerted himself with all his power, he could not maintain his position at the door of the calaboose, nor prevail on the crowd to disperse. The wife of BAIRES also appeared, and, inspired by the dangerous situation of her husband, took a heroic stand on the entrance and endeavored by frantic threats and entreaties to stay the wrath of the populace. But all efforts were unavailing; the peace party were overpowered. Judge LECOMPTE's voice was drowned by the shrieks of the mob. A large piece of hewn timber, perhaps twenty-five feet long and one foot square, that was lying near, was lifted up by a crowd of men, and plunged with fearful effect against the calaboose door. The sight of the wife's distress, and the sound of her screams, mingled with the ragings and shrieks of the infuriated mob, was too much for me, and I turned my back and walked away. I heard another blow from the piece of timber, and a simultaneous shout from the crowd, which told me that the door had given way, and the prisoner was at the mercy of the people. I walked hastily around the square, for with all its terror there was a fascination in the sight, and reached the spot just in time to see the mob rushing down the street, with the prisoner, toward the creek and the elm tree. I pursued, and when I reached the spot the body of BAIRES was already in the air, and his last death struggles were shivering along his limbs. The crowd then appeared to be satisfied. WOODS and KNOWLTON meanwhile had been placed in an omnibus and hurried off to the fort. The city continued very much excited up to the hour I left, but no further violence was anticipated. All sorts of stories prevailed, and many of the mysterious disappearances and robberies which have occurred in the territory are all being referred to this band of murderers.

Two or more of the gang were at once apprehended and taken into town. One of them, quite a youth, named PAYNE, made a full confession of the deed, and also of the numerous achievements of the gang. The crowd kept QUARLES and PAYNE, for the purpose of finding evidence sufficient to convict them of the crime. After considerable deliberation, and the delivery of a speech by Judge LECOMPTE, who endeavored to quiet the excitement, the crowd, fearing interference from the troops in the fort, took QUARLES to a tree below town and hung him soon after. PAYNE shared the same fate. On Sunday, as we passed down, the ringleader, whose name is WOOD, and one KNOWLTON or KNIGHTON, were in the hands of the enraged people, and were to be hung on Sunday afternoon. WOOD was making his will, and his comrade, KNIGHT, was writing a confession. WOOD is supposed to be very well off, probably from success in his diabolical undertakings. We did not learn the name of those who were implicated as confederates by the youth who confessed.

It is worthy of remark, however, that some 12 or 18 citizens could not be found when inquired after, on Sunday.

Territorial Legislative Apportionment.

From the Leavenworth Democrat.

Annexed will be found the legislative apportionment, made in pursuance of law by the Speaker of the House and President of the Council. If this apportionment was not made by the Governor of the Territory on or before the first of June, 1857, the duty was devolved by law on the above-named officers. This new law, with others, was sent, as required by law, to the city of St. Louis to be printed in pamphlet form, and no copy reached Gov. WALKER until about the middle of June, when his power to make the apportionment had ceased, nor did he know till then of its existence. At the earliest moment he sent a copy of the law to the proper officers, and the result of their action is given below. The apportionment was received by Gov. WALKER on Saturday, the 18th inst.

Apportionment of the Second Territorial Legislature for the Territory of Kansas.

FOR THE COUNCIL.

1st Council District—Leavenworth County, 3 members.
2d Council District—Atchison County, 1 member.
3d Council District—Doniphan County.
4th Council District—Brown, Nemaha, Marshall, Pottawatomie and Reily, and all that part of the Territory of Kansas which lies west of Marshall, Riley and Davis Counties, 3 members.
5th Council District—Jefferson and Calhoun Counties, 1 member.
6th Council District—Douglas and Johnson Counties, 3 members.
7th Council District—Shawnee, Richardson, Davis, Wise, Breckenridge, and 8th Council District—Bourbon, Godfrey, Wilson, Dora and McGee, and 9th Council District—Butler, Hunter, Greenwood, Madison, Weller, Coffey, Woodson, and Allen Counties, 2 members.
10th Council District—Anderson, Lykins, Linn and Franklin, and all that part of the Territory of Kansas which lies west of Wise, Butler and Hunter Counties, 1 member.
Whole number 12. WM. G. MATTHIAS,
Speaker of the House of Reps. at session 1857.
THOS. JOHNSON, President Council.

FOR THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

1st District—Leavenworth County, 8 members.
2d District—Atchison, 3 members.
3d District—Doniphan, 5 members.
4th District—Brown, and
5th District—Nemaha, 1 member.
6th District—Marshall, 1 member.
7th District—Jefferson, 2 members.
8th District—Calhoun, 1 member.
9th District—Pottawatomie and Reily, 3 members.
10th District—Douglas and Johnson counties, and all that part of the Territory of Kansas lying west of the counties of Wise, Butler and Hunter, 5 members.
11th District—Shawnee, 1 member.
12th District—Richardson, Davis, Wise and Breckenridge, and
13th District—Weller, Madison, Butler, Hunter and Greenwood, and
14th District—Bourbon, Godfrey, Wilson, Dora and McGee, and
15th District—Woodson, Coffey and Allen, and
16th District—Anderson and Franklin, 3 members.
17th District—Linn, 2 members.
18th District—Lykins, 2 members.
Whole number, 39 members.
WM. G. MATTHIAS,
Speaker House of Reps., at Session of 1857.
THOS. JOHNSON, President of the Council.

Letter to Gov. Walker.

Some gentlemen in this City, desiring information in reference to the October Territorial election addressed to His Excellency the following letter:

"*To His Excellency, Robert J. Walker:* In your speech at Topeka, as reported in the Kansas *Statesman* of June 9, you hold the following language: 'In October next, not under the act of the Territorial Legislature, but under the laws of Congress, you, the whole people of Kansas, have a right to elect a Delegate to Congress, and to elect a Territorial Legislature.' As there is a difference of opinion in this community with reference to this matter, we would respectfully request that you furnish us at an early day with a certified copy of the laws under which the October election will be held, and also inform us upon what basis the apportionment will be made of members of the Territorial Legislature.

Respectfully your obedient servants,
G. W. DEITZLER, and others."

Kansas Items.

From the Lawrence Herald, Aug. 1

We learn that a large company of Germans is expected to arrive soon in our Territory. They will probably settle in or near the flourishing town of Humboldt.

From the Lawrence County (Pa.) Democrat.

The long drought and excessive heat have seriously injured the crops. In this neighborhood and in the interior of the Territory, at most points, corn is poor, wheat poorer and grass is poorer still. There is very little prospect of getting hay. Under these circumstances the people near the Governor's camp are complaining bitterly that he has quartered his horses—hundreds in number—upon their claims and grass.

Governor ROBINSON spends his time partly at Quindaro and partly at Lawrence. He has offices at both towns. To-day he left Lawrence on an electioneering tour in the neighborhood of Atchison and Leavenworth.

General LANE divides his time between Doniphan and Lawrence. He has also offices and a pecuniary interest in both of these places. He is now stumping in the north part of the Territory.

Messrs. PHILLIPS, CONWAY, DEITZLER, JENKINS, G. W. SMITH, ELLIOT and others still live in Lawrence. PHILLIPS is stumping in the vicinity of Atchison; CONWAY in the southern part of the Territory.

Mr. PARROTT, the candidate for Congress, is stumping all over the Territory.

Dr. STRINGFELLOW is speculating near the town of Atchison.

Judge WAKEFIELD is speculating in the southern part of Kansas.

Gen. RANNEY, the agent of the Emigrant Aid Company, is engaged, on his own account, in building up the town of Atchison.

Dr. WEBB, the Secretary of the same Company, is at present in the Territory on a visit.

Rev. DANIEL FOSTER, late Chaplain of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, is living on a claim at Mapleton, in the southern part of Kansas.

Rev. Mr. NUTE, Jr., is in Lawrence.

Captain ABBOTT, Captain CARPENTER, and nearly all the captains who fought in the Kansas wars, are living on their claims, or have gone into speculations.

Mr. JOSEPH ANDERSON, twice a member of the Territorial Legislature, an officer in the Pro-Slavery armies that invaded Kansas, and the author of the celebrated "Black Laws," is living where he has, or has had, his only residence—at Lexington, Mo.

Nearly all the fiery-mouthed Border-Ruffian leaders have been transformed into honey-tongued National Democrats. Among them is the wealthy firm of MASON & RUSSELL, of Leavenworth, who contributed so liberally of wealth, influence, arms, ammunition, men and time, to annihilate the Free State Party last Summer.

Lawrence has two large churches—the Unitarian and the Congregationalist; but there are several other religious societies, none of which, however, have as yet erected any place of worship.

There are five large hotels in the town, and another, as large as KING's in St. Louis, is in course of erection. Every house is a boarding-house. If there is a house where they don't keep boarders, I have not yet been able to find its locality.

Board and lodging are very high. The hotels charge $10 a week, and private houses from $6 to $7.

House rent is from thirty to one hundred per cent. on the cost of building, and that is enormous, to say the least of it.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

The present traveler on the Missouri River finds nothing so deeply interesting as the various points in the Territory of Kansas. By the force of events which have occurred within two years many of them are clothed with historical interest. They have also the additional notoriety of astonishingly rapid growth, which may be traced to natural causes. Towns containing from one to five thousand inhabitants have sprung up, as it were, in the night, and break on the vision of the traveler, where yesterday he could discern nothing but rocky bluffs, crowned by the deep forests, or the rolling prairie stretching away to the horizon, with not a human habitation to be seen. Towns themselves are wonderful, but it is more marvelous to behold them crowded with business beyond their capacity, and their inhabitants hurrying about with all the ardor and excitement of city life. There is none of the seclusion and quietness of country villages in the infant cities of Kansas. Levee making, street grading, house building, merchandising and shipping to the interior, are their leading characteristics. Each of them the plow has broken the prairie, and crops are growing in a luxuriance which cannot fail to delight the settler with his new home.

California was a great miracle in our country's history, but its fame has been eclipsed by the more rapid and healthful progress of Kansas. It has been computed that not less than fifty thousand people have become settlers in the Territory during the present season, and the prospect is that double that amount will find homes there in the next year.

Some of the bad men in Kansas have gone East, and are now engaged in selling town property in Lawrence and elsewhere, to which they have no earthly title. A man sold several lots in Chicago a short time since, situated in blocks 5, 18, &c., and located on Lawrence and Leavenworth's roots. The facts are, our blocks are not numbered, and we have no streets of the name given in the deed. The purchaser was swindled out of $1,000.

The late census of the Free-State party, though not complete, shows a population approximating closely upon 70,000. The number of males over 21 years of age exceeds 15,000. In some districts the disparity between the Pro Slavery party and the Free State settlers was found to be as great as fifty to one, while in no district was it found to be greater than one in seven for freedom. The average proportion will not vary much from our former figures of twenty Free State voters to one for the Pro-Slavery party.

OHIO POLITICS.

American State Convention at Dayton.

The American State Convention of Ohio met at Dayton on the 5th inst.

The Committee on Permanent Officers then reported the following:

President—J. SCOTT HARRISON.

Vice-Presidents—Judge TAPPAN, of Toledo; DANIEL SCOTT, of Highland; A. F. VANCE, of Champaign; SETH ELY, of Summit.

Secretaries—A. MCFARLAND, of Scioto; SMITH, of Fayette.

Mr. HARRISON, on taking the Chair, made a brief speech, which was most enthusiastically received.

The Committee on Business reported the following resolutions:

Resolved, That any elector in the State of Ohio, who is willing to act with the American Party and maintain its doctrine, shall be entitled to vote in the deliberations of this convention. And any person acting as a member of this convention shall be bound in honor to abide by the nominations this day made.

W. R. THOMPSON, chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, then reported the following

PLATFORM.

The American Party of Ohio, in Convention assembled, deem it proper to announce the following propositions as expressing the principles of the party in Ohio, viz.:

First—The Federal Union must be maintained.

THE RESERVED RIGHTS OF THE STATES MUST BE RESPECTED.

The union of Church and State must be prevented.
The rights of conscience must be guaranteed.
American interests must be promoted.
An American nationality must be cherished.
Sectional agitation must be terminated.
Foreign paupers and criminals must be excluded.
The naturalization laws must be amended.
"SQUATTER SOVEREIGNTY" and alien suffrage MUST BE REPUDIATED.
Americans must rule America.

Second—The late peculations of the funds of the State call for the greatest security of the people in reference to the character of the public servants to be elected this Fall, and for the enactment of such penal laws as will prevent such outrages in future.

ANTI-SLAVERY RESOLUTION.

Third—That we repel as false and unjust the charge against us that we are in favor of the extension of Slavery into Free Territory, and declare that upon that subject, as Americans and citizens of Ohio, we maintain the opinion that is common to the great mass of the Northern States, "opposition to Slavery extension by every Constitutional means," whenever the question shall arise, and we are required to act.

The report was received, and then the resolutions considered one by one, and all passed unanimously except the Anti-Slavery resolution, on which an excited debate sprung up.

It was finally amended by EDMUND PENDLETON, by striking out and adding so as to read as follows:

"That we repel as false and unjust the charge against us that we are in favor of the extension of Slavery into free territory. But we deem it safe for Ohio to condemn the spirit of sectionalism which seeks to array one portion of the country against another, and put inalienable devotion to the interests of the whole country one and indivisible."

In this shape the resolution was finally passed.

Serious Accident on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad.

From the Wilmington (N. C.) Herald, Aug. 3.

A very serious accident occurred on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad yesterday afternoon, by which several persons were more or less injured—one or two, it is thought, mortally.

At about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, as the down train from Weldon got within a short distance of the trestle work over Yellow Marsh, eight miles this side of Goldsboro', the axle of the driving wheel of the locomotive broke. The engineer finding it impossible to stop the cars, before reaching the trestle work, endeavored to rush the train over and reach the embankment on the other side. The trestle work, at this point, is short, but some twenty or twenty-five feet in height. The train passed over, but just as it did so, the cars were thrown over the track and down the embankment, the locomotive, in its disabled state, tearing up a portion of the sleepers and the rail. The engine and the tender remained upon the track. The baggage car rolled down the gully. The smoking car rolled over several times some distance from the road; the passenger cars, containing some twenty-five or thirty passengers, were thrown off, the last one rolling over several times. These cars were all smashed up.

The following persons were injured by this dreadful accident:

Captain C. D. ELLIS, of this town, head cut and leg sprained; E. D. BROWNING, conductor of the train, injured in the back, confined to his bed; Mr. LITTLE agent for ADAMS & Co.'s Express, seriously injured; taken to Goldsboro'; THOMAS CROMELLIN, of Montgomery, Alabama, head cut and leg bruised. Mr. C. was accompanied by his three sisters, one only of whom was injured, and that slightly; ELIAS BEST, of Johnston County, slightly hurt; Another young man from the same County, name not known, considerably bruised; carried to Goldsboro'; Mrs MCKINZEY, an elderly lady of Charleston, S. C., was severely injured. It was reported this morning that she was delirious, and fears were entertained for her recovery.

Several other persons, names unknown, were taken to Goldsboro; extent of injuries we could not ascertain.

A negro woman of this place, said to belong to the Langdon estate, was injured seriously. It is thought she will die. Also, a negro woman owned in Augusta, Ga., seriously hurt.

The train, at the time the axle broke, was going at a moderate speed, otherwise it is probable that many lives would have been lost. As it is, however, it is the most painful and terrible accident that has ever happened on the road.

MORE JERSEY PEARLS.—The Trenton *Gazette* of Friday says: "A gentleman from Pennington informed us yesterday that he had seven seventy pearls placed in his possession by persons who had found them in Stony Brook, about one mile from that village. Some of these, he says, are thought to be very valuable. So it appears that Mercer County is likely to become as great a pearl-growing locality as any of its sisters.

Mother Murdered by Her Children.

From the Chicago Tribune, Aug. 6.

About 1 o'clock yesterday the residents of Griswold-street, between Harrison and Polk, were startled by hearing a great noise and disturbance in the rear of a double frame house which stands a few feet back from the sidewalk. The house is occupied by several German families of the poorer class. Two small rooms in the back part, one of them a sort of outside kitchen, were occupied by an aged German woman named Deidrich, together with her son and daughter and two small grand children—five persons in all, living in two rooms not either of which is more than ten feet square. It was from these rooms that the noise alluded to appeared to proceed. Knowing that the son, GEORGE DEIDRICH, was a drunken and quarrelsome fellow, and that the daughter, ELIZABETH DEIDRICH SHARP, was little better, and also having heard frequent noise and disturbance there previously, the neighbors gave little attention to the matter. An hour or two afterward, a little son of the woman who lives overhead told one of the neighbors that old Mrs. DEIDRICH was dead; that GEORGE DEIDRICH had killed her with a knife. The neighbor started immediately to go to the house, and in the yard met MARY, the daughter of Mrs. SHARP, a girl about eight years old, who made a similar statement in regard to her grandmother's death. The woman entered the house, and found Mrs. DEIDRICH's dead body lying on the miserable bed in the second room. She thereupon proceeded immediately to give information to the police, and Officer DANIEL MCCARTHY proceeded to arrest both the suspected parties, who were taken to jail.

Prior to this, it appears the woman, Mrs. SHARP, had been to Mr. FOOS, the County Superintendent, to whom she stated that her mother was dead, and desired he would give her an order for a coffin, as she was too poor to pay for one. The order was given the coffin was procured, and the brother and sister were making preparations for the funeral when they were arrested.

At 5 o'clock we visited the house where the corpse still remained. It is one of the most filthy and pestiferous localities in this stinking metropolis. The gutters, yards, areas, in fact every foot of ground, are reeking with filth and decaying garbage; every breath of air which finds its way among the miserable tenements is rank with foul and unwholesome odors. It is difficult to remain for many minutes in the neighborhood, so heavily is the atmosphere laden with corruption. The great wonder is, not that the people should die there, but how is it possible for them to live in the midst of so much filth and unwholesome stench.

Several of the neighbors who were present, stated that about a week previous the deceased had been severely beaten by GEORGE, her son, and that since then she had been confined most of the times to her bed. One woman said that three time on attempting to get up she had fallen to the floor. Others stated that GEORGE DEIDRICH had beaten her several times during the past two weeks, and all concurred in saying that both he and his sister had treated her shamefully. In view of all the facts which we were able to learn, it was difficult to conclude that the woman had been murdered, yet not difficult to believe that her death was caused by the inhuman treatment of her offspring, united with the miserable manner in which she existed.

Another Ferocious Attack by the Bear—A Dangerous Animal.

From the Detroit Press of August 2.

We give the particulars of another affair, in which the bear of whose existence our cotemporaries of the daily press in this city are oblivious was actively concerned, and came very near adding another victim of his savage ferocity to the one whose death we recorded a day or two since. The scene of the affair was about six miles east of the city, and about a mile and a half from the steam saw mill owned and operated by Mr. JOHN RUMSEY. A party of men were engaged in the woods on Thursday last in constructing a shanty, when, it being found that a certain stick of timber was needed for use, a German named HEIDAN, took an axe, and went into the swamp to cut it. He was in search of an appropriate piece for the purpose intended, when he was startled by the sudden apparition of a large black bear, standing a few feet from him and eyeing him intently.

A large dog which accompanied him immediately attacked the bear, seizing her by the haunches, and hanging on like grim death. HEIDAN, seeing the bear occupied in defending herself against the dog, thought he had a sure thing of it, and approached to strike her with the axe. The bear, on seeing this movement, raised herself upon her haunches, and as HEIDAN struck at her head with the axe, caught the blow with her fore paw, and sent the axe flying through the air, entirely out of reach. The force of the blow being miscalculated, the consequence was that HEIDAN lost his balance, and the bear caught him in its grasp, and held him in a deadly hug that deprived him of every power of motion. The dog meanwhile worked manfully for his master and kept the bear's teeth in constant action in defending herself from his attacks, thus probably saving his master's life. Fortunately, the party which HEIDAN had just left was not far distant, and his cries for help, together with the loud growlings of the dog attracted their attention, and one of the party, seizing a broadaxe, hastened in the direction of the noise. Coming in sight of the bear, who still held HEIDAN in a deadly grasp, made a rush at her with his broadaxe.

The animal not liking the looks of this reinforcement, let go the man and made off at full speed, followed by the dog, who soon returned badly wounded. HEIDAN upon being released, dropped upon the ground senseless from the effects of the hug, and was taken up by his companions, and carried to a place of safety, where he was resuscitated. He has not yet recovered from the effects of the desperate struggle, so as to be able to do anything.

The bear was accompanied by her three cubs, and has been seen by dozens of persons in the same neighborhood within the past two or three weeks. We received the particulars of the above affair from Mr. WM. RUMSEY, No. 208 Jefferson-avenue, who learned them on the spot, and is ready with a dozen witnesses to vouch for their accuracy. Our account of the killing of the boy by the same bear, on last Tuesday, is also true in every particular.

Arrest of Counterfeiters in Indiana—Plans for Large Operations.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

Two or three times of late we have spoken of counterfeiters in Rush, Henry, Decatur and Bartholomew Counties in Indiana, and have been expecting for ten or twelve days past important revelations. Eleven persons have been arrested, it is said, by an official from the city, several of whom profess to be physicians, but have neither standing in their profession or the community.

To Dr. PATTERSON's arrest we have already alluded. His house, it is reported, is fitted up in the most approved style for conducting the counterfeiting business on a grand scale. $3,000 in paper, gold and silver were found upon the premises.

In the house of Dr. ROGERS, of Knightstown, and Dr. ROBISON, of Muncie, counterfeit money was also found. The official tells some large stories of what he saw and did in Indiana, and some larger of what he intends to do. We presume from what we can obtain from *different* sources, that the tallest of counterfeiting in our neighbor State is greatly exaggerated. All the statements about highly respectable and influential citizens being among the guilty parties is bosh; if we can rely upon what the Rushville *Republican* of the 27th says:

"No 'respectable citizen' of Rush, Decatur or Bartholomew counties has been arrested. In the second place, but few persons, if any, have been implicated. Nearly all Rushville's Rogues, Forgers, Counterfeiters and Blackleg Gentry; Rogues of Liberty County; PATTERSON, of Rush County; Dunkards, of Decatur County, and Friends of Bartholomew County. These have all notoriously bad characters, and have long been suspected as being connected with the above business. It was this suspicion that first led the people of Carthage to send for policemen, to ferret out the facts and to make the arrests, if the evidence warranted it.

HORRID NEGRO MURDER IN ST. LOUIS.—Another murderous atrocity transpired at St. Louis on the 3d inst., in which two, if not three, victims are included in a violent fate. The scene of the butchery was a negro dwelling on the east side of Tenth-street, inhabited by one JOHNSON, a free mulatto, and his wife and mother-in-law.

The occupation of the murderer has been that of a steamboat steward, and for a short time past he has been off the river passing his time constantly in this city. Soon he became known to the police as a person of desperate character, and was more than once in their hands for violent and disorderly conduct.

About dark the neighbors were summoned to the house by a report of their murder at his hands, and found on entering the door, all three of the parties lying on the floor—the women quite dead and their bodies covered with blood from frightful stabs in the breast inflicted apparently by a huge butcher knife. JOHNSON himself had a fearful wound in the abdomen, self-inflicted, no doubt, and evidently by the same weapon he had used in killing his companions.

At ten o'clock a posse of policemen assumed guard of the premises, and quieted the excitement existing among the spectators. JOHNSON was still living at that hour, in full possession of his faculties and able to speak. He sullenly refused, however, to tell why he had committed the fearful crime which had just been enacted, and declined to converse at all about it. It is thought he cannot probably recover.

We have further heard that there is no doubt of the fact that JEALOUSY was jealous of his wife, for he observed, as our reporter left the house, in substance, "that he feared his wife was not true to him."

A dark story evidently lurks behind this terrible tragedy, viewing for the moment this last expression, and coupling it with the fact that the two murdered females had him brought before the Recorder a short time since for abusing them. They lived in comfortable circumstances. It is asserted that JOHNSON had been drinking before he committed the murder, and he vomited several times while our reporter was present.

RECOVERED FROM THE SAVAGES.—According to letters received at the Indian Bureau, the Superintendent of the Catholic Mission among the Osages, has recovered from TALENY, an Osage Chief, a Mexican boy named PEDRO DE CONSEGRATION, who was stolen away in 1853, from the neighborhood of Durango, in Mexico, by the Camanches, with nine other boys, all of whom were gathering wood when surprised by the savages. He was sold by the latter to TALENY, who grew him up to the missionary under his persuasions. Having been soon separated from his young companions he knows nothing of their fate. The missionaries apply to the Bureau to send him back to his native home, which request, we presume, will be acceded to.—*Washington Star*

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, Aug. 8.

I.—THE BOGUS BURDELL BABY—Full and Interesting Particulars of the Latest Developments of the Burdell Affair—A Fraudulent Heir Produced.
II.—CAIRENE LADIES—Our Egyptian Correspondence.
III.—THE GREAT BASIN OF THE MISSISSIPPI.
IV.—CONSPIRACY AGAINST THE ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF OF THE NAVY.
V.—NEWS FROM EUROPE—Arrival of the *Persia*—The Transatlantic Telegraph Cable Shipped—Preparations for Submersion.
VI.—A SHOCKING TRAGEDY AT NAVESINK, N. J.—A man's throat cut by the victim of a gambling table.
VII.—PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.
VIII.—EDITORIAL ARTICLES—Danger to the English Power in India—The Isthmus Again—A Conditional Question—The last attempt to Reform Seamen—The Death of Beranger—Reported Suicide of Senator Rusk—Another Act of the Burdell Tragedy—How far has Mrs. Cunningham committed herself—Miscellaneous Articles.
IX.—SUMMARY OF NEWS FOR THE WEEK.
X.—AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—Reports of Markets for the Week—Agricultural Items.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is sent to subscribers by Mail or Express, at the following rates per annum:

One Copy, one year, for..... $2
Five Copies, one year, for..... 8
Twenty-Five Copies, one year, for..... 36

Each package must in every case be sent to one name and address. Any Postmaster, clerk, or other person, who may send us TEN or more subscribers on the above terms, and who will receive the package for distribution among the subscribers, shall receive an extra copy. Additions may at any time be made to Clubs by the party in whose name the Club stands, and on terms of first remittance.

Postage on the WEEKLY TIMES is:
To Canada, payable in advance..... 26 cents a year.
Within the State..... 26 cents a year.
Within the United States..... 26 cents a year.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published twice a week, and containing all the reading matter of the Daily, is sent to Subscribers at the rate of THREE DOLLARS per annum. Two Copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Payment in all cases is required invariably in advance; and no papers will ever be sent until the receipt of the money.

All orders must be addressed to the PUBLISHERS OF THE WEEKLY TIMES, No. 135 Nassau-street.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S
WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE,
secured by the celebrated
LA BELLE LOCK,
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
For sale by STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 40 Murray-st., New-York.

TEN DOLLAR SEWING MACHINES.—WATSON'S $10 sewing machines are now for sale at the office of the Company, No. 449 Broadway. Persons wishing sewing machines will do well to examine this household favorite before paying from $15 to $150 for less valuable but more complicated ones. It is needless to add that the howls and shrieks of the high-priced sewing machine dealers in regard to injunctions on this are false and wholly without foundation.
WATSON, WOOSTER & CO., No. 449 Broadway.

SEWING MACHINES, THREE DIFFERENT KINDS UNDER INJUNCTION!!
On the 25th day of June, 1857, the Circuit Court of the United States, for the Southern District of New-York, in several suits in equity commenced by I. M. SINGER & CO., after due notice to the defendants, ordered writs of injunction to issue prohibiting the sale or use of the Hunt & Webster machine, the violation of two patents. Also the Emery, Houghton & Co. machine for infringing two patents, and against the Watson ten dollar machine for infringing two patents. Persons who buy any of these inferior Sewing Machines can have no redress for complaint when they are compelled by law to stop using them.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

A NO. 1.
White dinner sets, 154 pieces, 3/4 worth $25; white tea sets, 44 pieces, $2 25 worth $5; white toilet sets, 41 worth $3; cut glass goblets, the dozen, $4 75 worth $6; cut glass wines, the dozen, 75 cents, worth $1 25; colored Bohemian glass finger bowls, the dozen, $2 50 worth $4.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Old stand Nos. 621 and 623 Broadway, west side.

SEWING MACHINES.—ALL PERSONS WHO want a sewing machine of wonderful quality, and one of the lightest and the heaviest fabrics from thin muslin to other, the best machine for family use, manufacturing operations, or any the whole way between that don't get out of order, and with which

Destructive Conflagration at Painesville, Ohio.

[From the Painesville Telegraph, Extra, Aug. 6.]

A fire broke out in Painesville this morning, about 4 o'clock, which, for a time, presented a most appalling scene of devastation and ruin. The fire originated in the basement of Gray's Block, on the corner of St. Clair and Main streets, and spread with fearful rapidity, both north and south on Main-st., and also in the rear, burning a few buildings fronting on St. Clair-st., and on the alley running parallel with and on the south of Main-street.

The first building burned was Gray's Block, on the corner of St. Clair and Main streets. Loss $3,000; insured $600 in Stark Mutual. SAMUEL SCOTT had his clothing store in this block; goods mostly saved; insured $1,500 in Farmers Mutual, Athens, Pa. The Messrs. ELIAS had their meat market in the same building; small loss. In the chamber was the printing office of the Commercial Advertiser, the proprietor, Mr. DOOLITTLE, losing everything but his books; insured $600 in the Athens Company. (FRENCH & Co., harness makers, loss $500; no insurance. Next was the store of R. THOMPSON. No insurance. Loss $2,000.

The store of the Messrs. BAKER. No insurance. Loss $4,000. In the second story was the saloon of Mr. HOCHSTETTER, who loses about $500.

Next door south of J. B. KILLBOURNE; loss $3,000, insurance of $1,000.

The large furniture establishment of LEWIS & MORRIS. Loss $6,000 to $7,000. Insured $1,000.

C. S. BANFIELD, book store. Insurance on goods $1,000.

R. W. ACKLEY, jeweller; loss $1,600. No insurance.

Grocetery of H. J. FERSON and S. A. TRACY; barber shop of Mr. L. STANTON; millinery establishment of Miss TYLER, and tailor shop of GAIN & BLACKMAN, occupied two wooden buildings, belonging to Dr. SUTHERLAND. The buildings were worth $3,000; insured $1,500.

The brick store belonging to the estate of S. LOBDELL, worth $1,000; insured $600.

Mrs. BOOTHBY, millinery establishment; loss $4,000; no insurance.

Mrs. S. MATHEWS, insured for $1,000.

L. H. ARNOLD, loss $1,000; insurance $1,000.

In Arnold's block, on the 3d floor, was the printing office of the Telegraph; we saved our books and type, having presses and all else. We had no insurance—it being nearly ever since we could obtain insurance at any rate, such was the combustible character of our immediate neighborhood. Our loss is about $2,000.

JASON CHESWELL had his goods insured in Cleveland Mutual, and Hope, Painesville. Largely saved. Building owned by Reuben Moore, worth $1,500. No insurance.

NEW REPUBLICAN PAPER.—The Republic is the title of a new Republican paper to be started in Washington, D. C., the first part of next month. Its Editor is Mr. WARREN, from Maine, assisted by DANIEL R. GOODLOE, of North Carolina, both able writers. The veteran editor, F. P. BLAIR, heartily indorses the project and the editors. The paper will be issued weekly and semi-weekly at first, but will probably grow into a daily.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ St. Paul's Congregational Church.—Worshipping in Granada Hall, Myrtle-av., Brooklyn. Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. George W. Lasher, the Pastor. AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, by Rev. Dr. HENDERSON. EVENING at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. Dr. PENNINGTON, (late Pastor of the Shiloh Presbyterian Church, New-York) who will also lecture at the same place on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, 19th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Present Aspect of American Slavery.* The public generally are invited to attend.

☞ North Dutch Church.—The North Dutch Church, corner of Fulton and William streets, will be re-opened for Divine service on the next and ensuing SABBATHS, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M. The services will be conducted by one of the Pastors of the Collegiate Church alternately. Prayer Meeting on FRIDAY EVENING next, at 8 o'clock, in the consistory building in the rear of the Church. Strangers and citizens are cordially invited to attend.

☞ The Church Religious meeting TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at Union Hall, opposite the Court House, "Humanity—its pure religion," and of the apostolic order of conducting religious meetings. Romans xii. 4 to 8; 1 Cor., xii. and xiv., 26; Eph., iv., 7 to 16; St. Peter, iv., 10, 11; Hebrews, x., 24, 25 and opposed to postmillenium and the one-man system, are invited to attend.

☞ Church of the Pentecost.—The monthly meeting of the Young Men's Association of this Church will be held in the Lecture Room, next WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 12, at 8 o'clock. Essay by Rev. THEODORE SWARING of Staten Island. The members of the *Church and Congregation, and young men especially*, are invited to attend. THEO. D. WARREN, Secretary.

☞ Silver-street Baptist Church.—Change of Pastor.—Rev. J. M. MANNING will preach in the MORNING at 10½, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Rev. Martin R. Swaim, of Mass., will preach TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING. Strangers are invited to attend.

☞ Rev. G. A. Kolte, from Lewisburg University, will preach TO-MORROW MORNING at 10½, EVENING at 7½, at their new Baptist Interest in Concert Hall, corner of Sixth-av. and 30th-st. Friends and strangers are invited to hear the young brother. Seats free.

☞ The First Reformed Presbyterian Church, Dutch-st., between Myrtle-av. and Willoughby-st., Brooklyn. Preaching TO-MORROW, by Rev. DAVID J. PATTERSON, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Strangers invited. Seats free.

☞ First-st. Church, between First and Second ave., E. B. THOMPSON, Pastor. Preaching to-morrow, August 9th, at 10½ o'clock A. M., by the Pastor. The Rev. Dr. WESCOTT of the Reformed Dutch Church will preach in the evening at 7½ o'clock. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ The Central Reformed Dutch Church—(Rev. Dr. VAN KLEECK'S) on 29th st., will be reopened TO-MORROW, when the usual services will be resumed. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock. Prayer meeting on FRIDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock.

☞ Church of the Covenanters, corner of Atlantic and Smith sts., Brooklyn. Rev. JAMES M. DOUGLASS will preach TO-MORROW, (Sabbath,) as above, during the day. The public are invited to attend. Seats free.

☞ Scotch and Irish Presbyterians will find public worship conducted in the Church corner of Stanton and Sheriff sts., as in their own country. Rev. JOSEPH ANDERSON, Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M. and 2½ P. M. Sabbath School meets at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

☞ Divine Service—Will be held in St. George's Chapel, corner Beekman and Cliff sts., EVERY SUNDAY, at 10½ and 4 o'clock. The seats in this church are all free, and the public are cordially invited to attend. Rev. F. H. HOBART BROWN, rector.

☞ First Free Will Baptist Church.—Worshipping in Bleecker Building, corner of Bleecker and Morton sts., Rev. D. M. GRAHAM, pastor. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Sunday School at the usual hours. Seats free. Strangers invited.

☞ John-street First M. E. Church, John-st. between Nassau and Theatre. REV. ROBERT RAMSEY, D. D., pastor. Rev. CHARLES E. HARRIS, Associate. Services to commence at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Free pews; strangers are invited to attend. Seats free.

☞ Memorial Church.—Rev. H. DANA WARD will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, in the Church, corner Waverley-place and Hammond-st., one block from the junction of 11th-st., Greenwich and 7th-avs. Services 10½, and 8 o'clock. Seats free.

☞ Notice to All who Visit Long Branch.—Rev. RAINEY will celebrate mass and preach in the new Catholic Church, Long Branch, on SUNDAY, 9th inst., at 10½ o'clock, A. M.

☞ St. Mary's Church, Castleton, Staten Island.—Regular services every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 4 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. Rev. ROBERT B. CROSS officiates.

☞ Rev. W. L. Judd, Missionary, from Hayti, will preach for the Bethesda Baptist Church TO-MORROW, (Sabbath,) in Lecture Room in Clinton Hall, 2d floor, (Astor Place.) Seats free.

☞ Rev. J. Miles, of the Albany Bethel, will preach TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M.; at 3 and 7½ P. M., in the First Congregational Methodist Church, Lawrence-st., corner Tillary, Brooklyn. Seats free.

☞ Is it so?—The times of the nations are fulfilled—the seventh trumpet is sounding—the mystery of God is finished—and the great day is here. Preaching, as above, at 9 P. M. TO-MORROW, at No. 162 Bowery. Seats free.

☞ Free Tabernacle Methodist Episcopal Church.—Preaching TO-MORROW, 9th inst., by the Pastor, Rev. B. M. ADAMS, at 10½ A. M., and at 8 EVENING. Sacrament at 3 P. M. Seats free for all.

☞ Rev. Edward C. Flagg.—From Paterson, N. J., will preach in the Church of the Redeemer, No. 120 Bleecker-st., between Sullivan and Macdougal sts., on SUNDAY EVENING, Aug. 9. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock.

☞ Seventh Presbyterian Church.—There will be services in this Church TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Rev. JOSEPH ANDERSON, of this City.

☞ Methodist M. E. Church, 11th-st., between 1st and 2d-avs. Rev. Isaac Deveaux, D. D., will preach at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M.

☞ Rev. Dr. Bowring, the Pastor, will preach at the Lower Baptist Church, Bedford-st., on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING.

☞ Divine Service—Free pews; entrance on Astor-place and Lafayette-st. Divine service will be held TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M.

FOR SALE—ROLLER'S MECHANICAL SWEEPING TROUGH AND HOT AIR OVEN for the manufacture of Bread, Biscuit, Pastry, &c., patented in Europe and America. The undersigned, sole grantee for the United States, is now ready to negotiate the sale of rights for any county and State. The invention is of great importance to all engaged in the manufacture of bread, biscuit, &c., as it will save at least one-third of the time now required, and will produce a superior article. Rights will be sold on reasonable terms, and with an assurance of perfect satisfaction to purchasers. Persons wishing to purchase, will find specimens of the invention in operation at the Crystal Palace, where the undersigned can be found for a few days. Or they will be waited on at their residence, by addressing the undersigned, at No. 67 Third-st., Williamsburgh. GERHARD ROLLER.

TO LET FOR A TERM, No. 67 Wall-st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Lessee.....W. STUART
(Of Wallack's Theatre.)

The doors will open at 7½ o'clock, the performance will commence at 8.

ADMISSION.....35 CENTS
Reserved seats.....50 cents
Private boxes, to contain 4 persons.....$2.

The box office will be open daily from 9 until 4, when seats and private boxes may be secured for the night, or for the whole series of 35 performances.

Season Admission.....Five Dollars.
Reserved seat for the season.....Ten Dollars.
Private boxes for season.....Forty to Eighty Dollars.
THEODORE MOSS.....Treasurer.

ICE CREAM SALOONS.

This department will be supplied from the establishment of Mr. Wagner, Broadway.

WINES AND BEVERAGES

From Delmonico's, whose late steward, Mr. Dunn, has undertaken the superintendence of this department.

TELEGRAPHIC BULLETIN.

Arrangements have been made to receive telegraphic news from all the principal points of the United States up to 8 o'clock P. M., the same will be exhibited at 9 P. M. on the Bulletin Boards in the Theatre.

Signorina ANNA SPINOLA,
Miss AGNES ROBERTSON,
Mlle. HENRIETTA SIMON,
M. GUILLEMETTE,
In the chorus and orchestra,

The Instrumental Battalion will be reinforced by the
GREAT CATHEDRAL ORGAN,
Erected by Henry Erben, of New-York, for the Universalist Church, Chicago, and kindly lent by that community to this enterprise.

THE IMMENSE AUDITORIUM
And stage of the Academy of Music has been thrown into a grand hall, under the design of Mr. DION BOURCICAULT. The Orchestra has been constructed under his direction, on entirely new acoustic principles, to the examination of which the musical and architectural professions are invited.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
This EVENING, Aug. 8,
the performances will commence with the
1. Overture.....Janetta
2. IL TROVATORE.....Miserere
Leonora.....Mlle. Henrietta Simon
Manrico.....Signor Arnoldi
Nuno and Discovarate.....By the Chorus
3. INTERMEDE.....Echos de Mont Blanc Waltz
4. LA TRAVIATA.....Brindisi
Violetta.....Signorina Anna Spinola
Alfredo.....Signor Arnoldi
Guests.....The Chorus
5. "JENNY NETTLES".....Miss Agnes Robertson
(A little Scotch Ballad, in Character.)
6. The GOODWOOD CUP GALOP.
An intermission of 10 minutes will take place.
7. QUADRILLE.....Bernani
8. "LA FANCHONETTE".....Mlle. Simon
(A French Ballad.)
9. "SCHNEIDER LEID".....The Tailor's Song
(A Comic German Quasinor.)
10. LA SONNAMBULA.....La Finale
Amina.....Mlle. Henriette Simon
Peasants.....By the Chorus
11. "MOLLY BAWN".....Miss Agnes Robertson
(An Irish Ballad.)
12. GALOP.....Zampa

The performance will conclude at 10 o'clock as nearly as possible.

Conductor.....Mr. ROBERT STOEPEL
DION BOURCICAULT, General Director.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

SATURDAY EVENING, August 8, 1857.
THE WONDERFUL RAVELS,
L. ESPINOSA.....Mme. MONPLAISIR.
The Great Antoine.....as.....Brac
Jerome.....as.....Topsy Turvy
In the Comic Spectacle Pantomime of
BLANCHE; OR, THE RIVAL FAIRIES.
THE CONTRABANDIST.
The PROMENADE CONCERT commences at 7.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets.....50 cents
MONDAY—Signorina TERESA ROLLA in the new Ballet of THE ISLE OF NYMPHS.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.

Unequivocal success of
MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL,
the young and beautiful American actress.
SATURDAY—
THE FRENCH SPY,
in which Miss Mitchell will sustain
THREE CHARACTERS,
execute a Wild Arab Dance and Broadsword Combat.
Messrs. Mark Smith, Briggs, Moore, Setchell and Miss Miller in the cast.
To conclude with
KATY O'SHIEL.
Katy O'Shiel.....Miss Maggie Mitchell
With the famous Irish Jig.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

THIS (Saturday) EVENING, Aug. 8, will commence with an excellent comedy in two acts, entitled the
MARQUIS AND COBBLER.
Crespin, a Cobbler.....Mr. John Wood.
To be followed by a burlesque extravaganza entitled
BELLOCK.
Shylock....Mr. John Wood. | Portia....Mrs. John Wood,
supported by Mr. H Phillips, Mr. Davenport, Mrs. Vernon, Miss Manners, Miss Hilton, and a host of talent.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE.

Miss LAURA KEENE.....Proprietress and Sole Lessee.
Box and Parquette, 50 Cents; Orchestra Chairs, 31; Balcony Chairs, 75 Cents; Family Circle, 25 Cents. Doors open at 7½; Curtain will rise at 8.
MARSH'S JUVENILE COMEDIANS.
SATURDAY EVENING, Aug. 8,
Performance will commence with the Drama of the
INVINCIBLES.
To conclude with the TOODLES.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.

Dress circle, 25 cents; Pit, 12 cents; Orchestra Chairs 50 Cents; Private Boxes, Second Circle, $5 exclusive, or $1 for each person.
SATURDAY EVENING, Aug. 8,
The performance will commence with
THE FAST YOUNG MEN OF NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.
SCHOOL IN AN UPROAR.
LIMERICK BOY.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

POSITIVELY LAST TIME—SATURDAY, Aug. 8, THIS AFTERNOON, at 3, and EVENING, at 8, the novelties and quasi miracles of that Prince of Necromancers, Prof. WYMAN, in his extraordinary and wholly unprecedented list of SCIENTIFIC ILLUSIONS, VENTRILOQUISM, &c. The grand COSMO-PANOPTICON OF NATURE will open. The Happy Family, the enormous Living Serpent, &c. Admittance, 25 cents; children under 10 years, 12 cents.

THE GREAT TROUPE OF CHINESE JUGGLERS—Together with the THREE ORIENTAL WIZARDS, have arrived and will appear at the Chinese Hall, No. 539 Broadway, on TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 11. See further announcements.

LOST AND FOUND.

$50 REWARD—LOST OR MISLAID—A PETITION under the two-third act, addressed to Hon. Wm. H. Robertson, County Judge of Westchester County, and signed by numerous creditors of the insolvent therein mentioned. The above reward will be paid on the delivery of the said paper to the undersigned.
JOHN H. WHITE,
Gilsey Building, No. 169 Broadway.

LOST—ON WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, A LETter containing a note dated Aug 4, 1857, for $6,000, and payable on demand—drawn and indorsed by F. T. Johnson, Treasurer. All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same, and the finder will confer a favor by returning it to No. 15 Trinity Building.

LOST OR STOLEN.—A CERTIFICATE OF TEN shares of the stock of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, No. 2462. The finder will be suitably rewarded by calling on SAMUEL S. SANDS & CO., No. 49 Wall-st. (Issued to THOMAS McCARTY.)

$25 REWARD.—ON TUESDAY LAST, TAKEN from the stable corner of 30-av. and 24-st., New-York, a sorrel MARE, 15 hands high, 5 years old, white stripe down the face, white hind legs, long mane, switch tail; also, a milky gig body and plated harness.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF A. L. BASSETT & CO. is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. All business appertaining to the late firm will be settled by A. L. BASSETT.
A. L. BASSETT.
H. W. LAW.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1857.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day entered into a Copartnership for the transaction of the Paper Twine and Cordage business under the firm of BASSETT & OWEN, and will continue the business at No. 46 Vesey-st.
A. L. BASSETT.
DAVID OWEN,
Late of Montgomery, Ala.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1857.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—THE partnership hitherto existing between MICHAEL A. EGAN and DANIEL CUNNINGHAM, of the City of New-York, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
MICHAEL A. EGAN.
DANIEL CUNNINGHAM.
New-York, Aug. 5, 1857.
N. B.—The business of the firm, in future, will be carried on by M. A. EGAN, to whom all claims may be presented.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF BOWNE & HASBROUCK is this day dissolved by mutual consent; Mr. William Bowne retiring therefrom. The business will be continued by the undersigned on his own account.
J. A. H. HASBROUCK.
New-York, Aug. 1, 1857. Stationers' Hall,
Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of this cheap and fashionable style of bed-room furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors at H. F. FARRINGTON'S warerooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand.

ENAMELED AND COTTAGE FURNITURE.—Superb suites beautifully decorated, from the upwards, at the old manufactory, No. 324 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker. Goods carefully packed for the country.
J. B. FREEDER.

WM. D. LA MAND & CO., DECORATIVE ARTISTS, No. 497 Broadway, New-York, respectfully inform the public that they carry on every branch of exterior or interior embellishment, including fresco, oil, arabesque and house painting; also, graining, paper-hanging, &c. The most proficient artists are engaged, and patrons are assured that every order will be executed in that style of excellence which confirmed talent can only accomplish.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY.—SPECIAL NOTICE.—The Library and down-town office will be closed for cleaning and necessary repairs, for three weeks, from Monday, Aug. 10, to Saturday, Sept. 5, inclusive. The reading-room will be closed for one week only, from Monday, Aug. 31, to Saturday, Sept. 5, inclusive.
By order,
JOS. F. HANFORD, Rec. Sec'y.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Dr. LARDNER'S Cyclopædia Work!
THE INTERVIEW;
OR,
ANSWERS TO EVERYTHING.
Showing How to Secure
MANY HUNDRED USEFUL ARTS
AND DESIRABLE ACCOMPLISHMENTS.
By Dr. DIONYSIUS LARDNER, F. R. S.
Price 25 cents.

This book of universal interest and absolute usefulness has never been excelled by any work of the celebrated Dr. LARDNER.

There is scarcely a single subject in the WHOLE RANGE OF DOMESTIC ECONOMY but what will be found briefly but clearly described in the pages of this admirable work. It is a complete
LIBRARY IN A SINGLE BOOK.

To the poor it teaches not only the necessity of economy, but also explains
HOW TO LIVE CHEAPLY.

It teaches the young lady all those varied accomplishments, which are so elegant as amusements and often so useful in after life.

It teaches the MAN OF BUSINESS how to increase his stores, and in what manner to invest his gains that they may yield him at once the largest and safest return.

It teaches THOSE IN HEALTH the best way to preserve the invaluable blessing; while it instructs THE SICK in the best methods of curing their various ailments.

It shows the HEALTHY HOW TO RETAIN HEALTH, and the SICKLY HOW TO REGAIN IT.

In fact, a diligent perusal of its pages, and a careful observance of its recipes, will make every one wiser, richer and better.
ROBERT D. LONG,
No. 20 Beekman-st., New-York.
Copies mailed on receipt of price. Address as above.

NEW HAND-BOOKS FOR HOME IMPROVEMENT.

HOW TO DO BUSINESS.

A New Pocket Manual of Practical Affairs, and Guide to Success in the various Pursuits of Life.

IN THE COUNTING-ROOM, FOR THE CLERK,
IN THE SHOP, FOR THE APPRENTICE,
IN THE STORE, FOR THE FARMER-BOY,
IN THE MARKET, FOR THE BOOK AGENT,
ON THE FARM, FOR ALL BUSINESS MEN,
IN THE OFFICE, AND
IN THE COUNTING-HOUSE.

"How to Do Business," now ready, closes our first series of "Hand-Books for Home Improvement." It is the most complete work of the kind ever published, embracing the Principles of Business—How to choose a Pursuit; Natural Qualifications Required for Different kinds of Business; Choosing a Location; How to Get Customers and Keep Them; How to Manage a Farm or a Trade; How to Canvass and Get Subscribers; The Causes of Failure; How to Succeed; Book-Keeping; Commercial Forms; Practical Rules, Hints, and Maxims, &c. Price, post-free, 50 cents; muslin, 63 cents. Sent by FIRST MAIL to any Post-Office, by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

"How to Write," "How to Talk," "How to Behave," and "How to do Business," same price. The four books, in paper, sent for $1; in muslin, $1 75, in one vol., muslin, $1 50.

DINSMORE'S STEAMBOAT DIRECTORY.

Giving every steamer which leaves New-York, where they start from, when they start, and when they return. Published monthly, on sheets. 12r office. Price 6 cents.
DINSMORE & CO., No. 9 Spruce st

GOTTSCHALK'S "CHANT DU SOLDAT,"
JUST PUBLISHED.

FRESH LEAVES,
BY FANNY FERN.

FANNY FERN has just completed a book with the above title, which we do not hesitate to announce as the best which has ever come from her pen. It is in press, and will be published by us, as an elegant 18mo volume, in blue and gold—also, fancy cloth and gold—about the 1st September. Price, 75 cents.
MASON BROTHERS,
Nos. 108 and 110 Duane-st., New-York.

DINSMORE'S RAILROAD GUIDE AND ROUTE BOOK.

The old Pioneer always correct. Price 25 cents.

GOTTSCHALK'S "CHANT DU SOLDAT,"
JUST PUBLISHED.

HALL'S JOURNAL OF HEALTH.—AUGUST.—No. 82 Broadway.

Plague of Servants, (cont'd)	Clerical Health.
Position in Reading.	The True Physician.
Consumption Localities.	Hardening the Constitution.
Pepper-Tea uses.	Stockings.
Dr. Water and Exercise.	Advice and Sunshine.
Clerical Overwork.	Worries and Resting Out.
Medicated Inhalation.	Grant Thornburn.
Bad Colds.	Felon Manufactory.
New-York Mortality.	Benedictine.

DINSMORE'S "THIRTY MILES AROUND NEW-YORK."

This book is having a great sale. Second edition now ready, corrected up to date. Price 12 cents.

GOTTSCHALK'S "CHANT DU SOLDAT."
JUST PUBLISHED.

DRY GOODS.

SHAWLS,
CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.

Our new and handsome store is now open and replete with
THE LARGEST AND MOST VARIED STOCK
of
FALL AND WINTER GARMENTS
ever exhibited in New-York.
WHOLESALE BUYERS
are respectfully invited to examine our stock, which embraces many exclusive novelties in all prices, and on liberal terms.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway,
On block from the St. Nicholas Hotel.

CHEAP SILKS! CHEAP SILKS!
A large and elegant assortment of
DRESS SILKS AND SILK ROBES.
Also,
CHINA SILKS and
YARD WIDE FOULARDS,
closing out at a great sacrifice, at
LANE & FORTER'S,
No. 317 Canal-st., near Mercer.

MOSQUITO NETS.

Patent Portable Mosquito Nets, forming a large airy canopy. They are constructed very light, and can be closed instantly to the compass of an umbrella.
VOORHIS & WHITEMAN,
No. 639 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

PIANOS, PIANOS, PIANOS.

FIRTH, POND & CO., NO. 547 BROADWAY, N. Y. Have on hand and for sale, at the lowest terms, a large assortment of pianos, at all prices, of rich and powerful tone, patent action, all of our own manufacture and fully warranted or no sale. SECOND-HAND PIANOS for sale or to rent, and rent applied on purchase.
FIRTH, POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway,
Between St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels.

GOEBLER & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE ACTION PIANOFORTES, No. 423 Broome-st., (one block east of Broadway,) New-York. We would invite the attention of amateurs and others to the inspection of our unrivaled stock of PIANO-FORTES, which for tone and durability of workmanship have not been surpassed by any in this country.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectively invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent Arch-Wrest-plank, which, undoubtedly, is the most valuable improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

GOLD-MEDAL PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York; and also the first premium and Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first-prize medals within the last 18 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

PIANO-FORTES.—MILLER & CUMMINGS' Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st., between 3d and 4th avs. have on hand a fine assortment of "Miller's modern improved Piano-fortes," with or without the Æolian attachment, which they offer at greatly reduced prices; also, new piano fortes to let, and rent allowed on purchase. Second-hand pianos taken in exchange.

MELODEONS.—S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S CELEbrated sub-bass organs, melodeons, double bank and double reed melodeons, and those of every style at wholesale or retail. Melodeons for rent. Rent allowed on purchase. A. M. KANOUSE, No. 88 Walker-st., sole agent.

AMONG THE BEST PIANOS—HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S stand unrivaled. A fine selection of them on hand. Twenty second-hand Pianos—$50, $60, $100 to $200. New and second-hand pianos to let, and rent applied if purchased. T. S. BERRY, No. 453 Broadway, corner Grand-st., marble building.

A MAGNIFICENT PIANO-FORTE FOR sale greatly below its value; has carved legs, scolloped case, round corners, &c.; only two months in use, and fully warranted; those in want of a superior instrument may obtain a bargain; price $425, cost $550. Can be seen at No. 208 Adams-st., near Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., SUCCESSORS TO RAVEN & BACON, Piano-forte Manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, unrivaled in every respect.

STATIONERY.

PRINTING BY STEAM,
COPPER-FACED TYPE,
STATIONERS' HALL, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., N. Y.
BOWNE & HASBROUCK,
PRINTERS, LITHOGRAPHERS and STATIONERS.
All kinds of PRINTING executed in the best style,
WITH COPPER-FACED TYPE, AT THE LOWEST RATES.

BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, JOB PRINTING, AT NO. 8 MAIDEN-LANE.—City and country trade supplied. We offer the largest assortment of fancy and plain stationery, paper and account books. Our printing-office and bindery, complete with new type, steam-power, &c., enables us to execute work in best style—at low prices. Orders solicited. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, stationers and printers, No. 8 Maiden-lane.

BILL-HEADS BEAUTIFULLY PRINTED AND RULED.—Circulars, Cards, Check Book, Bill Lading, Receipts, Notices, Cards, and all other kinds of Job Printing elegantly done, at low prices, by THOR. E. BUTTON, Printer, No. 143 Fulton-st., between Broadway and Nassau-st.

NEW TRUNK AND CARPET BAG ESTABlishment, corner of Broadway and Murray-sts., entrance on Murray-st. A new stock of superior goods to be sold very cheap.
WOODBURY & FINCH

INSTRUCTION.

THE SPINGLER INSTITUTE,
UNION-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.

Will re-open Wednesday, Sept. 16. Pupils of each department, Primary, Academic and Collegiate, who would be regularly advanced with their Classes, will be expected to be punctual by that day. Circulars may be obtained at the counter, and in contains
The distinctive studies of the Classes, in the Collegiate course, are, in general:

FOURTH CLASS—Algebra, Natural History, the English Language, synonyms, French, Latin, Vocal Music, Composition, the Bible, &c.

THIRD CLASS—Geometry, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Geology, Botany, Language, Vocal Music, the Bible, &c.

JUNIOR CLASS—Mental Philosophy, Elements of Criticism, Philosophy of Rhetoric, Chemistry, History, Ancient, Modern, of England of the United States; Languages, Vocal Music, the Bible, &c.

SENIOR CLASS—Moral Philosophy, Logic, Natural Theology, Evidences of Christianity, Butler's Analogy, English Literature, History, Astronomy, Language, Music, the Bible, &c.

Young ladies, with satisfactory testimonials from their pastor or previous teacher, or both, may be received in any class for which they are thoroughly prepared.
GORHAM D. ABBOTT, Principal.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE.—NOS. 202, 204 and 206 Madison-av., New-York.—The next academic year of this Institution will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 14, 1857. The Trustees have the pleasure to announce that Mr. CHARLES H. GARDNER, late of the Cleveroger Institute, has been appointed Principal in the place of Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, resigned. Some changes for the better classification of the pupils have been made, for which, and the studies pursued and the charges for tuition, reference may be had to the last annual circular, to be procured at the Institute; and any further information may be had of the undersigned, who compose the Board of Trustees. Pupils are conveyed to and from the Institute at a small additional charge.
Rev. JOHN M. KREBS, D. D., President.
J. W. C. LEVERIDGE, Secretary.
E. D. BROWN, Treasurer.

Joseph Hoxie,	D. B Keeler,	Samuel Milbank,
Thompson Price,	T. Williams, Jr.,	Benj. W. Clapp,
Jas. E. Holmes,	John Gray,	Samuel Raynor,
James Horn,	Geo. M. Clearman,	Wm. E. Hinman.

MISS RAYNE WILL REOPEN HER SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, at No. 21 9th-st., near 5th-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. Her school circulars can be obtained at her residence; also at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, No. 66 Exchange-pl., Sheeting How to Secure Many Hundred Useful and Desirable Accomplishments, by Dr. Dionysius Lardner, F. R. S.; Lewis & Co., 67 William-st.; of E. K. HAVENS, Esq., No. 39 Wall-st.; and at the counting-rooms of Messrs. LOCKWOOD & SON, No. 411 Broadway, and of Mr. A. D. F. RANDOLPH'S, 683 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.—A LADY (MEMBER OF THE Episcopal Church,) residing on the Hudson River, in a retired and healthy situation, wishes to take into her family, in September, eight or ten young ladies, of ages 7 or over, who will receive all the attention and comforts of home, with a thorough education in the elementary and higher branches of English, Music, Drawing and the Languages. Address Mrs. S., box No. 1,958, Post-Office. Will meet an immediate reply.

AN ENGLISH LADY OF MUCH EXPERIENCE in tuition, who has a few hours at her disposal, wishes to obtain a few pupils. She is fully competent to instruct in French, German, &c., and the usual branches of English education. She would also be glad to obtain pupils for private lessons in the above-named accomplishments. Satisfactory references will be given. Address M., Box No. 3,423 New-York Post-Office.

HOME INSTRUCTION.—THE ADVERTISER, a thorough and experienced teacher, will give private lessons to pupils in their own houses, in any or all of the usual scholastic studies; or, he will attend to the instruction of the higher classes in private schools. His recommendations are from gentlemen whose children he has educated. Address P. T., Box No. 2,830, New-York Post-Office.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 499 Broadway, will have three vacant seats on MONDAY for students wishing to prepare for Fall business. One $18 seat, for a full commercial course, is sent this day. Applicants may rely on having practical business instruction, instead of school-boy theories. For cheap seats, apply early.

MRS. CHEGARAY AND MISS PREVOST'S Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 11 East 38th-st., between Madison and 5th avs. The above institution, conducted by Mme. CHEGARAY, assisted by her niece, Miss. PREVOST, will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

MISS HAINES RESPECTFULLY INFORMS her friends and the public that her School, No. 19 Gramercy Park, East 20th-st., will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. A punctual attendance of her pupils is respectfully requested.

MRS. GRILL'S BOARDING AND DAY School, Nos. 5 and 10 Clinton-place, will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 15. Applications may be made by or addressed to her house until Sept. 1, after which time she will be in town.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AT CLAVERACK, N. Y. Male and female, board and tuition $120 per year; stoves in students' rooms. Term opens Sept. 10. Gentlemen instructors in plain music, painting, and modern languages. Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

MRS. WHEATON RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public that her BOARDING and DAY School for Young Ladies, No. 104 24-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN SCHOOL.—ASHland Collegiate Institute, Ashland, Greene County, N. Y. Terms $150 per year, male and female. Students received at any time. Full particulars at No. 129 Nassau-st., up stairs.

THE MISSES ROME RESPECTFULLY INform their friends and the public that their Boarding and Day-School, No. 33 West 33d-st., will be reopened on Monday, September 14.

MISS MARGARET ADRIAN'S BOARDING School for Young Ladies at Jamaica, L. I., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 14, 1857.

MRS. MACAULEY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School will re-open Tuesday, Sept. 15, at No. 42 East 21st-st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

AMERICAN WATCHES.—TO THE TRADE.—These watches are made by the aid of new and original machinery, and look expressly designed to secure with a low price a first-class, reliable and correct time-keeper. The movements are new, simple and beautiful in plan and construction, remarkably easy of repair, and have been pronounced by the ablest chronometer and watchmakers to be faultless in principle and quality, and by all who have used them to be reliable in performance. Each one is engraved "Appleton, Tracy & Co., Waltham, Mass.," and is accompanied by a certificate of genuineness and perpetual warranty over our written signature. We ask no man to buy these watches merely because they are of American manufacture. We ask only that this fact shall not be permitted to exclude them from consideration. We claim that watches equal in quality and merit cannot be obtained so cheap in Europe; and we ask our countrymen to give these a trial under our warranty.

Orders or inquiries may be addressed to us directly, or to any of the under-mentioned firms, who are Agents for the sale of our goods in New-York, viz:
Messrs. COOPER & SELLOWS, No. 11 Maiden-lane;
Messrs. FELLOWS & CO., No. 17 Maiden-lane;
Messrs. PLATT & BROTHER, No. 20 Maiden-lane, and Messrs.

AUCTION SALES.

By Virtue of Executions.

HENRY H. LEDEN, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEDEN & CO. WILL SELL AT Auction on SATURDAY, Aug. 8, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 37 Nassau-st.,

THE ENTIRE FURNITURE—removed for convenience of sale—consisting of every kind and description of household furniture, parlor, dining-room, chamber, library, office and counting-room furniture, including sofas, mahogany and other chairs, tables, mattresses, bedding, mahogany and other bedsteads, bureaus, wardrobes, washstands, mirrors, carpets, oilcloths, &c. Also, a lot of fine Havana cigars, and a lot of fine Champagne; also, at the first sale, Henry Mead and Lake House, Lake George.

N. B.—Goods will be delivered at the residence of purchasers, free of cartage, on the day of sale.

Terms—Cash.

H. H. LEDEN & CO., Auctioneers.

No. 37 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEDEN, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEDEN & CO. WILL SELL AT Auction on SATURDAY, Aug. 8, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 37 Nassau-st.,

THE ENTIRE STOCK OF FURNITURE—removed for convenience of sale—consisting of every kind and description of household furniture, parlor, dining-room, chamber, library, office and counting-room furniture, including sofas, mahogany and other chairs, tables, mattresses, bedding, mahogany and other bedsteads, bureaus, wardrobes, washstands, mirrors, carpets, oilcloths, &c. Also, a lot of fine Havana cigars, and a lot of fine Champagne; also, at the first sale, Henry Mead and Lake House, Lake George.

N. B.—Goods will be delivered at the residence of purchasers, free of cartage, on the day of sale.

Terms—Cash.

H. H. LEDEN & CO., Auctioneers.

No. 37 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEDEN, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEDEN & CO. WILL SELL AT Auction on SATURDAY, Aug. 8, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 37 Nassau-st.,

THE ENTIRE STOCK of

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Board of Metropolitan Police Commissioners.

A Vote from Staten Island.

The Board of Metropolitan Police Commissioners met yesterday morning, but not publicly nor formally. The matter of filling the vacancy in the Board was postponed until after 1 o'clock, when they reassembled, without having united upon a candidate. They will meet again to-day.

The following was received yesterday:

RICHMONDVILLE, Staten Island, Aug. 1, 1857.

To the Metropolitan Police Commissioners, City of New-York:

GENTLEMEN: I am the proprietor of a public-house, situated at Tompkinsville, Staten Island, on what is called "Pavilion Hill," and I take the liberty of addressing your Honorable Board on this subject for the purpose of acquainting you with some of the immoralities of this vicinity, and with the hope that some remedy may be devised for the same.

Staten Island is a part of the resorts of the City of New-York. It was formerly a favorite resort for ladies and gentlemen of said City during the Summer season, and thousands of public-houses, and thousands more, not licensed, were sustained in a great measure by their welcomed visitors; and, indeed, by the ready sale of their products, the entire population of the Island was alike benefited by the same source of prosperity.

The Island, as a place of Summer resort for ladies and gentlemen, has greatly changed for the worse. The influx of visitors now, and during the past Summer, consists of loafers and drunkards; to me, had been unprofitable as well as disagreeable; it is now chiefly composed of "all classes of bad characters," of gamblers, pickpockets, rowdies, and other rotten population of the great City of New-York. Such as ladies or the friends of such had characters, on account of the crimes and immoralities which always follow in their train, have not only nearly ruined the business of hotel-keepers, but are now deterring from our houses, that class of visitors who are the support of such places. Many of the latter class, who have been accustomed to visit Staten Island for the sake of retirement, Country, that many of her best citizens, for the safety of their lives, and out of regard for the moral train of their growing families, have been driven to less pleasant, but otherwise to more comfortable places.

Staten Island is generally any part of Staten Island which is exempt from the visitations of these "bad characters," but the visitation in the neighborhood of the public-houses, especially the theatres of their performances, are the nurseries of vice, profanity, murderous assaults, burglary, and other crimes of a similar grade; and it is my general belief of citizens that unless your honorable Board can support or render us some relief, our resort for Island will become the "bear garden" of all manner of crimes, and its inhabitants will be obliged to contribute to the discomfort of marauding outlaws.

This state of things in Richmond County is known to the authorities, and has been for years, and yet the officers of justice do not take cognizance of the same so as to protect its citizens; and I do not hesitate to say, in behalf of myself and others, that the inefficient "country police organization" of Richmond County is such that the present authorities cannot defend the people from the assaults and crimes of New-York outcasts who daily visit the shores of the Island.

Many of the citizens, who are engaged in public-house business, know more especially about the truth of these statements. Others, besides myself, are ready to bear testimony in keeping with the above representations. They will tell you, as I now declare, that it is utterly impossible, without the appointment of another policeman, to prevent it, to keep bullies, rowdies and "bad characters" from visiting and defacing our public lands situated near the ferry landings.

I desire, for the purpose of protecting myself and business from the evils to which I have alluded, the services of special policemen; and inasmuch as the *Supervisors of Richmond County have failed to make* needful provisions under the Metropolitan Police law, for the police protection of its citizens, I have but one alternative left, viz: either to suffer the continuance of these annoying visitations, to the complete destruction of my business *and reputation, or else to seek* for an appointment as a special police force for the protection of myself and premises. I therefore respectfully request of your honorable body the appointment of the following persons, employes of my own house, as special patrolmen for the "Pavilion," at Tompkinsville, viz.: George Zimmerman, Julius Ruffner, Joseph Ott, Commerius Wakeman and S. Ross.

I am, Sirs, your obedient servant,

SIMON J. SCHONFELD.

The City Churches During the Summer Vacation.

The Madison-avenue Church, Rev. Dr. ADAMS, Pastor, will remain open for two Sabbaths longer, but the pew-renting, in the absence of the Pastor with his family, not engaging at Medford (in Mass.) Dr. A. preaches every Sabbath during his absence to fill previous appointments in the country. The church will be renovated and remain closed during the two last Sabbaths in August.

Rev. Dr. PARKER'S Fourth-avenue Church is closed. Dr. P. having retired to his place in the country to pass a short season. Occasional services will be held in the church and chapel.

Calvary Church continues open every Sabbath, Rev. Dr. PRATT officiating, in place of *Dr.* HAWKS, who is traveling at the South.

All Souls Church, Rev. Dr. BELLOWS, *will remain* open with services in the morning—the congregation of Dr. OSGOOD'S church worshipping with Dr. BEL. LOWS' people.

Dr. CHEEVER'S Church of the Puritans will have service every Sabbath morning, whether the Pastor is or is not in town.

RAV. Mr. MONTGOMERY'S Church, at the corner of Madison-avenue and Twenty-eight street, is closed. Wings and galleries are being added with a central entrance door-way.

This church will remain closed until the 1st of October.

Rev. G. H. HOUSEMAN'S Church of the Transfiguration, on Twenty-ninth-street, between Madison and Fifth-avenues, is undergoing repairs, but will continue regular services every Sabbath. A chapel for daily service is building adjoining the school room and the church. This church is one of the curiosities of our City architecture, and is also a monument of the industry and perseverance of its Pastor, who has from small beginnings in 1850 built up a large church and society. The building has been enlarged three times, and the original grounds enlarged from three to seven lots. The school numbers about forty pupils, under the care of Mr. EDWARD BURKE, Principal of the school. The Pastor has a large Sunday school and several indigent families on his hands for partial or entire support. He proposes to hire one or two houses this Fall and rent rooms at such rates as his parishioners are able to pay; the original rents being secured on the most favorable terms, will save to families from twenty to thirty per cent., with well arranged and comfortable apartments.

Trinity Church, Trinity Chapel and St. John's Church are open for service, and will remain so. Regular service every morning.

St. Paul's Church is closed and is being repainted and repaired.

The old St. George's Missionary Church in Beekman-street will be open for service every Sabbath. Rector, J. HOBART BROWN, recently appointed, officiates.

St. George's (Dr. TYNG'S) will have service in the morning, closing the two last Sabbaths in August. Dr. TYNG is traveling in Europe.

Grace Church is closed and Rev. Dr. TAYLOR is at his place in the country with his family.

The Church of St. George the Martyr, at the corner of Thompson and Prince-streets, will remain open every Sabbath, with regular service in the morning.

Dr. BRADLEY'S Church of the Annunciation will hold regular morning service every Sabbath.

The Church of the Ascension is closed till September.

St. Luke's Church is open.

St. Mark's will also have service Sunday morning.

St. John the Baptist's Church, in Lexington-avenue, will hold morning service.

The three collegiate Churches at the corner of Fulton and William streets, Lafayette place, and at the corner of Twenty-ninth-street and Fifth-avenue, will all remain open during the season.

All of the Catholic Churches will continue their regular services without change, as usual.

All of the Methodist Churches also remain open and have service morning and afternoon or evening.

Mr. CONRY'S Baptist Church, on Fifth avenue, is closed till the first Sabbath in September, the pastor being out of town.

Rev. S. D. BURCHARD'S Church, on West Thirteenth-street, will hold morning service and evening meetings every Sabbath. Rev. Mr. WHITTAKER, of Greenport, L. I., will officiate in Dr. B.'s pulpit to-morrow on an exchange of pulpits with Dr. BURCHARD. The Sabbath-school and the Bible Class will meet in the morning only.

Rev. Dr. GOSMAN'S Church, on Seventh avenue, will hold service every Sabbath.

Rev. Dr. HATFIELD'S new Church will have regular service morning and evening during the season.

Dr. ASA D. SMITH takes his vacation this month, but his Church holds morning, afternoon and evening service.

The Baptist Churches will generally close one Sabbath for the purpose of renovation and repairs. The First Baptist Church, Broome-street, near the Bowery, is having a new study added, and will have regular service every Sabbath, except the last one in the present month. This Church is the one so long or-

ganized by Rev. Dr. COZE, who is to be succeeded by a young man just graduated at Rochester, Rev. A. KINGMAN NEVE, who will be ordained, and will enter upon his ministerial labors on the first Sabbath in September next. The First Baptist Church has had since its first organization five pastors, the Revs. JOHN GANO YARDLEY, BENJAMIN FOSTER, WILLIAM COLLIER, WILLIAM PARKINSON and STEPHEN H. COBB; Mr. NOTT making the sixth pastor since 1762, when the Church was first established.

The Mulberry-street Methodist Church have sold their old house in Mulberry-street to St. Philip's colored church, and the society have removed to the corner of Twenty-second-street and Fourth-avenue. Their pastor, Rev. Dr. MCCLINTOCK, being absent in Europe, Rev. E. L. FARMER officiates in the old wooden church formerly connected with Calvary Church. This society are erecting a large white marble church edifice, 115 feet long by 74 feet wide, the tower to be 210 feet high. In the rear will be a lecture-room 80 by 90 feet, the grounds being 100 by 97 feet. The parsonage will be on Fourth-avenue. The cost of the edifice is estimated at $150,000, and will seat 1,200 persons. It is to be completed August, 1858. Bishop JANES is in Oregon.

Allen-street Methodist Church, Rev. J. A. ROADS, pastor, will hold morning and evening service every Sunday.

Dr. ARMITAGE'S Norfolk-street Baptist Church is closed until September, the pastor being in Europe since the 12th of June—meanwhile Rev. G. A. BOUGHTON, Assistant-Treasurer of the American Bible Union, has supplied Dr. A.'s place very acceptably.

The colored churches will all remain open morning and evening during the season.

Dr. MURRAY'S Chapel, at the corner of Twentieth-street and Sixth Avenue, will be closed till September; the Pastor is in the country.

Dr. MCLEOD'S Church, in Twelfth-street, near Sixth Avenue, will be closed for two Sabbaths. The Doctor having received a slight accident from slipping on the pavement, which caused a sprain, has gone for a short time to Saugus to recruit himself.

Rev. S. I. PRIME'S Church, in Mulberry-street, a few doors from Grand, will have regular service by the Pastor every Sabbath.

Dr. ALEXANDER'S Church is closed, the Pastor having received a commission from the O. S. General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church to represent that body in the Evangelical Conference to be held at Berlin, Prussia, on the 9th of September.

Dr. FERRIS, Chancellor of the New-York University, will remain in the City and supply any vacancies in the Reformed Dutch Churches of the City.

EXCITEMENT IN THE MAYOR'S OFFICE.—The Clerks in the Mayor's Office were disconcerted yesterday morning on the entrance of Deputy-Sheriff VULTE. Mr. VULTE and his two assistants, who flourished several large size, stiff sheets of paper in their hands, whereon was inscribed a partial inventory of *por.* traits, pictures, furniture, and other chattels heretofore supposed to appertain to the building, and the memorials in the Governor's Room, especially as fixtures thereof. But on inquiry it was ascertained that measures were on foot to displace these time honored relics from the walls of our marble Hall. It was a levy they were about. The Deputy held in his hand a writ of execution against our Municipality, which he in due form presented to his Honor the Mayor, in his private office, worded as follows:

To the People of the State of New-York, to the Sheriff of the City and County of New-York:

WHEREAS, Judgment has been rendered on the *twelfth day of June, in an action in the Supreme Court,* between ROMMEL W. LOWERS, plaintiff, and the MAYOR, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, defendants, in favor of the said ROBERT W. LOWERS, against the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty *of the said City of New-York, for the sum of $199.-*210 71, as appears to us by the judgment roll, filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and whereas the said judgment was docketed in your county on the twelfth day of June, in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, and the sum of one hundred and ninety-nine thousand nine hundred and ten dollars and seventy-one cents, with interest drawn from the twelfth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and *fifty-seven, is now actually due* thereon. Therefore we command you, that you satisfy said judgment out of the personal property of the said *judgment debtors within your said County,* or if sufficient personal property cannot be found, then out of the real *property in your County belonging to* said judgment debtors on the day when the judgment was so docketed in your County, or at any time thereafter, in whose hands soever the same may be, and return this execution within sixty days aforesaid to *you, to the Clerk of the City and County of New-*York.

Witness JAMES J. ROOSEVELT, Esq., Justice of the *said Court in the City Hall in the City of New York,* the sixteenth day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven.

JOHN M. BARBOUR, Plaintiff's Attorney.

July 15, 1857.

The levy was understood to have been made on Wednesday, consequently it may even take precedence of the levy on Thursday, as reported in this paper, and claim "old HATS" in the bargain. The Deputy was on his tour through all the offices of the City Hall, except the Sheriff's and the Keeper's rooms, which are private property. Colonel MIKE said they might take his desk if they pleased, but if they disturbed his private papers he would make them sweat for it. *Dr. HARRIS, Emigrant Clerk, said they should* not lay a finger on his office furniture, as he had an individual interest therein. Their mouths seemed to water for the famous Mahommedan, ABDEL KADER, and his dudeen pipe, silently hanging above the Colonel's head, but the latter informed them that they might burn their fingers if they appropriated that, for it was a present to one of our late Mayors. They looked wishfully at the new telegraph regulator which had just been set up in the office, and took it down—on the paper. Finally they left for the other offices in the building, and then for the Court rooms in the new City Hall. The Hall of Records appeared to be exempt, as that had been levied on a year ago.

Our reporter gathered that Mr. LOWERS had sold about a block of ground with water right at Eighteenth-street, East River, to the Corporation, for a market site, they having passed on the question favorably to having a market located there. The City was willing to take it but the Comptroller considered it a fraud. The matter came up in Court, and referees were ordered, one on the part of LOWERS and one for the City. Subsequently Mr. LOWERS withdrew his referee, and declared himself satisfied with Mr. SICKLES, the Corporation umpire. The deeds were tendered, and all the necessary formula gone through with, but the matter stuck with Comptroller FLAGG, when suit was commenced and an execution issued, but not till the expiration of fifty-three days.

The finale of this business will be that if the Comptroller does not come to terms a sale will take place pursuant to the following notice, posted up conspicuously in the City Hall:

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a certain writ of execution to me directed and delivered, I will expose for sale at public vendue on Thursday, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Governor's Room in the City Hall of the City of New-York, all the paintings, pictures and furniture contained in said room; and at 12 o'clock all the furniture in the Mayor's Office, Board of Aldermen, Council Chamber, Court of Common Pleas' Room and chambers attached thereto, and all the furniture contained in all the other public offices of the City Hall; and at 2 o'clock the same day, all the furniture in the Courts holden in the new City *Hall building and other public offices in said building.*

JAMES C. WHELET, Sheriff.

CHAS. W. VULTE, Deputy.

Dated New-YORK, Aug. 6, 1857.

FEMALE IMPOSTOR ARRESTED.—A young married woman named ADONA ALLEN, but calling herself, as occasion required, Turner, Rice, Robertson and West, was yesterday arrested by Officer MEAD, of the Ninth Ward Police, charged with swindling various persons in the City out of money by false representations. It appears that she was in the habit of going to the residences or places of business of gentlemen, and then by telling them a pitiful tale, exciting their sympathies, and thus obtaining their money. Some time ago it appears that she called at the office of Mr. HUGH D. CRAIGIN, in Twentieth-street, to whom she represented that her name was TURNER—that she was a member of a Presbyterian Church in the City—that she kept a small thread and needle store in the Sixth-avenue, and that her landlord was distressing her for rent—that she had been served with a dispossessing warrant, and that constables were coming that day to put her furniture and stock into the street unless the rent due was immediately paid. She further said that she had two children of a deceased sister to support, and was obliged to work far harder than her health would permit, and that without being able to earn a support for them and herself. On these representations Mr. CRAIGIN gave her $7, which she promised to return in a week or two. She next visited the dwelling of Mr. HORATIO M. GALLOP, No. 29 Bedford-street, where she told the same pitiful tale, and gave her name as ROSE, Mrs. G. gave her $10, which sum she promised to redeem in a week or two. She next called upon Mr. GREENE, while he was serving at a polit house, and repeated the melancholy tale to him, and Mr. G. gave her $5. This same story and others of the same nature, it is believed, she has told a large number of persons in the City, and has thus obtained in the aggregate, a considerable sum of money. It has been ascertained that it is entirely without foundation, and that she has lived for two years past with her husband, who has supported her. The prisoner was taken before Justice DAVISON and committed for further examination.

SERIOUS ROBBERY.—The dry goods store of Mrs. EMMA RUSSELL, No. 845 West Thirty-sixth-street, was entered early on Thursday morning by means of false keys, and goods were abstracted worth $600. The company was disturbed in her sleep by the robbers; she quietly slipped into the street, and securing a policeman, he returned and captured in the act one of the burglars, an old offender, rejoicing in the name of DENNIS MAGARLY COMMISKEY.

The Superintendent of the New-Haven Railroad.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In reply to the communication in the TIMES of this morning, headed "Rev. Dr. PERRY and the Superintendent of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad," I am able to say that it is untrue in all essential particulars. I was the occupant of the seat by the side of Dr. PERRY, having taken it at the Canal-street station, and left it temporarily, under the printed rule posted up in the same car, stating that a passenger could leave his seat and resume it again before the next station. When my seat was called for, Dr. PERRY had only to say, as I am assured he did, that it had been taken and the occupant would resume it in a few moments. Dr. PERRY made no claim to the seat, as it was not his, but belonged to me, and my bundle was lying in it. The Superintendent, without inquiry, called in a brakesman and took forcible possession of my seat, as well as Dr. PERRY'S, and gave them to others.

The lady on the other seat was not under Dr. PERRY'S charge, and he had no responsibility for, and made no claim to the seat by her side. The Superintendent asks "if it was your seat for Dr. PERRY to occupy four seats when he paid for but one." I answer—he paid for but one, and claimed but one. The Superintendent compelled him to relinquish his own seat and mine also, and to stand up or take the seat of another, which was kindly offered him.

A COMMUTER.

The name and address of the writer of this are with the Editors of the TIMES.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 7, 1857.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

DECISIONS.

Clark Williams vs. *Amelia Willis.*—Motion granted as to judgment, but denied as to alteration of minutes of trial and verdict.

John Fitzpatrick vs. *The Second-avenue Railroad.*—Motion granted, &c.

The People vs. *Henry Darling.*—Stay of proceedings ordered for four months, to enable surety to produce the principal.

Peter Jackson vs. *Charles Beardsley, &c.*—Motion to vacate judgment granted.

William Stevens vs. *James B. Brady.*—Motion granted.

Augustus Washington vs. *Caspar Diederick.*—Motion denied, without costs.

Charles Delts vs. *William H. Blashford, &c.*—Order appointing a receiver.

GAS FOR THE COUNTRY.

Gas apparatus after the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company.

C. E. WOODWORTH & Co.

Are now offering for sale

A most complete, cheap, staple

And efficient gas machine

Adapted in all respects to the wants of

Private dwellings, public and private schools,

Churches, colleges, factories, foundries,

Hotels, watering-places, &c., &c.,

as well as towns and villages

Details will be furnished

By applying in person or letter

To the office of the Company,

Where a machine can be seen

In operation,

And descriptive pamphlets obtained.

C. E. WOODWORTH & Co.,

No. 61 Wall-street, New-York.

Responsible agents wanted for the Eastern States.

LIGHTNING RODS

VERSUS

PROTECTION FROM LIGHTNING.

Among the many casualties from lightning which have recently occurred, four cases have come under our notice where the buildings struck were provided with *Patent Insulated Lightning Rods.* In each instance these buildings were more or less shattered. One case has occurred where "QUIMBY'S" Rods were struck on the house of R. O. PINKNEY, Esq., in Milford, Conn., and in this instance not the slightest damage was done.

Persons employing the subscribers may rely upon having their work done neatly, substantially and effectually. A. M. QUIMBY & SON,

No. 119 Nassau-st.

AMUSEMENTS.—Of all the entertainments advertised for to-night we know of none more amusing than the new local piece at Purdy's National Theatre, entitled the "Fast Young Men of New-York and Brooklyn." *It has met with decided success,* and crowds the house on each successive representation—keeping the audience in a complete roar of laughter from the first to the last scene. It is to be followed to night by the pantomime of a "School in an Uproar," and the farce of the "*Limerick Boy*" concluding.

S. COATES, manufacturer of Portable Gas Works, under the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, desires to call public attention to the improved apparatus sold by him, and designed chiefly for country residence, factories, hotels, &c.

These works are safe, cheap, efficient and simple in their construction, and warranted to give entire satisfaction.

Office No. 876 Broadway, New-York, where descriptive circulars may be obtained. S. COATES.

GAS OIL IMPROVED.

WADSWORTH'S Refined Rosin Oil is the only oil which gives entire satisfaction for all "Portable Gas Machines." It burns freely, gives a beautiful light, without smoke, and leaves the pipes free and clean." Price by contract very low.

DANIEL WADSWORTH & Co.,

Rosin Oil Manufacturers, No. 168 Pearl, cor. Pine-st.

SARATOGA EMPIRE SPRING WATER.—It is generally conceded by all who have used the Empire Water, that for medical uses and as a beverage, it is the best mineral water in use. The Empire Water can be had at the drug stores, hotels, and at our Southern Depôt, No. 68 Barclay-street, New-York. Also, circulars giving the analysis, directions for use, certificates of a number of eminent physicians, &c.

Be sure and call for the Empire Water and circulars. G. W. WESTON & Co.

BRISTOL'S Sarsaparilla destroys the virus in the blood, which creates and sustains Salt Rheum, Scurvy, Leprosy, Scabious Sores, running Ulcers, and all kinds of external inflammation. It is the only Sarsaparilla which experience has not repudiated. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, and by all druggists. $1 per bottle.

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers, Tea Dealers, and private families—Gunpowder, Oolong and Young Hyson, from 50c. to 90c.; Gunpowder and Imperial from 60c. to 90c.—all other qualities equally low. Also, 3-lb boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine—No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt streets.

THE IMPERIAL PHOTOGRAPH

Is made only at BRADY'S Gallery, No. 359 Broadway, over Thompson's Saloon.

AMBROTYPES,

At BRADY'S lower Gallery, No. 205 Broadway, corner Fulton-street.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE—MALE AND FEMALE.—$120 a year is charged for board and tuition. SIXTEEN competent professors and teachers. Term opens Sept. 16. Gentlemen instructors in piano, music, modern languages and oil painting. For catalogues address *Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack,* Columbia County, N. Y.

MUSIC AT REDUCED PRICES.—The large and popular Waters' catalogue of music will be sold at reduced prices during this month. New and second-hand Pianos and Melodeons at lower prices than ever before offered in this market, at the WATERS' Piano and Music Room, No. 333 Broadway. Pianos and Melodeons for rent, and rent allowed on purchase.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Professional prejudice dies hard, but the cures of dyspepsia, bilious disorders and dysentery, wrought by this unapproachable remedy, are breaking it down everywhere. The liberal-minded men here of the faculty admit the value of the medicine. Well they may, for it shames the old treatment by its countless cures.

Custom-made Shirts, all sizes and best quality, wholesale and retail. Zephyr Merino under-garments in great variety; also, Cotton, Merino, Silk, Cashmere, half Hose, Gloves, &c., at MCLAUGHLIN'S Wholesale and Retail Shirt and Furnishing Store, No. 347 Greenwich-street, corner of MURRAY. Shirts made to measure.

LAST TIME OF PROFESSOR WYMAN.—WYMAN, the Wizard, who, for three weeks, has created such a sensation at BARNUM'S Museum, requests all his extraordinary and almost unbelievable feats in magic and ventriloquism to be witnessed this afternoon and evening. By 20 minutes past 10 any time, for he is non-invisible.

LONG ISLAND.

SAVED FROM DROWNING.—While two young lads, both of them the sons of gentlemen doing business in New-York, were sailing in the open Matta-tuck Creek, L. I., the boat took a flaw of wind, and was thrown so far over that both fell into the water. Both were good swimmers, but from being entangled, they were unable to recover their boat, which was soon swept out of their reach. The distance from shore was so great that both would have been drowned, without a question, but for the timely services of Mr. YOUNG, who lives at the head of the Creek. This gentleman, while on his call homeward, judging from the way they handled the boat, their unskillfulness, lay back to render any assistance that might be needed—and so saved two lives.

A COUNTRYMAN DRUGGED AND ROBBED.—On Thursday night, officer WADDY, of the Fourth Precinct, Brooklyn, found a man in a state of stupor on Myrtle-avenue, near Adams-street. He took him to the Station-house, where he aroused and gave his name as HENRY WILKINSON, of New-London, Conn. His story is, that he came to New-York to hire laborers for a file factory. He drank two or three times with a stranger, and got on board the Myrtle-avenue cars at the ferry, and that is the last he remembers until aroused by officer WADDY. At the station, Mr. WILKINSON examined his pockets, and found that all his money ($60) had been stolen.

NARROW ESCAPE.—The Brooklyn Temperance Union went on a Picnic Excursion Tuesday, to Glen Cove, on the steamer *Washington* and barge *Irene.* On their way home the barge struck upon Nigger Point, in Hunt Gate, knocking a large hole in her bottom, so that she filled rapidly. Through the exertions of the Captain of the steamer a panic was prevented, and the passengers were safely landed at Hunter's Point, when the barge sunk. There were 1,200 passengers on the two boats.

DISHONEST SERVANT.—A colored woman employed at house No 165 Washington-street, Brooklyn, took an early departure yesterday morning, taking with her about $200 worth of property belonging to the occupants of the house.

The Police of the Third Precinct, Brooklyn, yesterday arrested ROGER MORTAN on suspicion of having been concerned in the stealing of coffee from the ship John Boughton, at lower Quarantine. He was committed by Justice BEACHLEY to answer.

BURGLARIES.—Store No. 64 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, was entered by burglars, Thursday night, and property valued at $100 carried away.

NEW-JERSEY.

CHURCH RECOGNITION.—An Ecclesiastical *Council convened, on Thursday evening, in the* Seminary Chapel, at Bergen, for the purpose of formally recognizing the First Baptist Church, recently organized in Hudson City. Rev. H. C. FITZ, of Newark, was chosen Moderator, and Rev. W. H. PARMLEE, of Jersey City, officiated as clerk. The prayer of recognition was made by Rev. Mr. PARMLEE, and the charge was made by Rev. Mr. PATTON, of Hoboken. Rev. Messrs. DUNBAR, of New-York, WILSON and MORRILL, of Newark, and MORSE, of Albany, also participated in the exercises. Public services were held in the evening, and an appropriate discourse delivered by Rev. Dr. HODGE, of Newark. The church is represented to be in a flourishing condition.

HUDSON COUNTY JAIL.—The whole number of prisoners in the Hudson County Jail on the 1st of August was 73, confined for the following offences:

Assault and battery	1	Attempts to shoot	1
Drunkenness	16	Intimacy with married women	1
Larceny	14	Adultery	1
Riot	9	Murder	1
Assault and violence	8	Associating with thieves	1
Highway robbery	2	Vagrancy	2
Burglary	7	Disturbing the peace	4
Pass'g counterf't money	1		
Total	73		

Of this number, 27 are between the ages of 20 and 29; 14 between 29 and 30; 14 between 30 and 40; 5 between 40 and 50; and 13 average 60 years old.

The nativity is: Ireland, 36; England, 5; Scotland, 3; Germany, 11; United States, 24.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange, AUGUST 3.

$500 Ohio 6s '60	93¼	100 N. Y. Cen. R'd	92
1,000 N. Car. State 6s	95	5 do	92
3,000 Missouri State 6s	79½	300 Clev. & Tol. R. R	57¼
13,000 do	79½	200 do	57
10,000 do	80	50 do	57
12,000 Virginia 6s	91	100 do	57¼
2,000 N. Y. Cent. 6s	96½	1000 do	57
2,000 Erie R.R. 1st M.	102	100 Chi. & R. I. R. R	94½
13,000 E. R. R. Bds. '75	79½	20 do	94¾
4,000 E. R. R. C. Bds '71	62	50 Harlem Railroad	19¾
4,000 L. R. & W. 1st R. M.	69½	15 Mich. Cen. R. R	84½
5,000 Gal. & C. 2d m. bs	61	80 M. S. & N. I. R. R	50½
3,000 do	60½	221 do	50½
10 National Bank	110½	300 do	51
25 Metropolitan Bank	106½	100 do	51
10 Continental Bank	106	300 do	51
10 Commonwealth Bk	100¾	400 do	51
10 Artisans' Bank	90	150 do	51
50 American Ex. Bank	111	300 do	52
10 Bank of New-York	110	125 do	52
30 Pa. Mail St. Co	72½	100 do	52
450 Erie Railroad	39¾	100 do	52
50 do	39¾	100 do	52
200 do	39¾	600 do	52
200 do	39¾	148 Mil. & M. R. R. pf	75
500 do	39¾	100 Ill. Cen. R	119¾
300 do	39¾	100 do	119¾
100 do	39¾	100 Gal. & Chi. R	91
100 do	39¾	10 do	92
500 do	39¾	10 do	92¼
250 do	39¾	La. C. & Mil. R	61
350 do	39¾	100 do	58
100 do	39¾	50 do	57
100 do	39¾	110 do	57¼
200 Reading R. R	72½	100 do	57½
100 do	72½	200 do	58
750 do	72½	200 do	58½
200 do	72½	10 Panama R. R	97½
200 do	72½	700 Clev. & Pitts. R	41
200 do	72½	700 do	40¾
1540 do	72½	100 Mil. & Miss. R	30
100 do	73	50 do	31

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 Ill. Cent. R. Bs	90½	200 Clev. & Pitts. R	40¾
1,000 L. S. & M. S. (3 b.	83½	100 do	40¾
3,000 2 m. R. R. m. b.	76	10 do	40¾
111 Pacific Mail St. Co.	70	200 Gal. & Chic. Rd	92½
100 Cumber'd Coal Co.	17	200 do	92
100 N. Y. Cen. R'd	92½	47 Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	97
50 do	92¾	50 Clev. & Tol. R	58
100 do	92¾	200 do	57½
100 do	92¾	50 Mil. & Miss. R	54
100 Reading R'd	72½	50 do	60
200 do	73	100 do	59
200 do	73	5 La Cros. & M. R	84½
100 Hud. Riv. R'd	31	10 do	85¼
20 M. S. & N. I. R. R	49½	100 do	50
400 do	49	50 do	50
200 do	50	200 Erie Railroad	39¾
200 do	50	200 do	39¾
50 do	50	100 do	39¾
100 do	50	300 do	39¾
100 do	50	100 Ill. Cent. Rd	119½

FRIDAY, Aug. 7—P. M.

The Discount Brokers report to-day a more satisfactory state of the market for Money than the activity in business among the merchants, in preparation for the Fall trade, would lead the public to look for, under the most favorable circumstances. Prime lists of paper running 3 to 5 months are in request at 6 ₩ cent., and short bills, first-class signatures, are taken at 8@8½ ₩ cent. The jobbers and grocers are making more paper, of course, as the season advances, but the importers and domestic commission people are getting freely outside of Bank. The offerings at the Stock Exchange fell, but by no means promising. Demand loans are easy at 7 ₩ cent. The employment of Money, as a general thing among the Stock Brokers, is moderate. Most of the active Stocks on the street list keep easier on the Street than money itself. This afternoon as much as 8@4 ₩ cent. difference was paid to throw forward the deliveries of Southern Michigan 10 to 20 days. Thirty and sixty day contracts in New-York and Erie, and in Reading, are made at the option of the buyer at the cash price. The sheets in Milwaukee and Mississippi sold at 50, seller 60 days, and paid, privately, 54@55 ₩ cent., cash. New-York Central 81¾@82¼, seller's option, 30@60 days, and 83¼ ₩ cent. for the 24th of August, when the transfers open. The steamer to-morrow is the *Ariel* for Southampton and Bremen. The mail will not be a large one. The Specie shipment about $250,000. The Sub-Treasury received to-day $224,258; paid out $222,881, and held at the close $12,404,806.

There was another strong market to-day on the Stock Exchange, the most considerable advance being in Southern Michigan, which went to 58@58¾ ₩ cent., as against 49¾@49¾ ₩ cent. yesterday. The time sales were at 49@49@51 ₩ cent. the latest being 49, seller 10 days, and 50 ₩ cent. cash. New-York and Erie was 1@1¼ ₩ cent. up in the forenoon, selling as high as 94¾ ₩ cent. After the Second Board, it fell back to Thursday's closing price—93¾ ₩ cent. Reading was 72¾@72@71¾; New-York Central firm for the opening, 93@93¾ ₩ cent. A further advance took place in La Crosse of 2 ₩ cent., and the same in Milwaukee and Mississippi. Galena, Pittsburg, Cleveland and Columbus, and Illinois Central, all firm. Toledo and Panama barely steady. State Stocks and the standard Railway Bonds were again in some request. Galena Second Mortgage, recently awarded to the stockholders at 75 ₩ cent., is retailing at 80¾@81 ₩ cent. There was a recovery of 10 ₩ cent. on the low sales of yesterday in La Crosse Land Grant Bonds. They brought, privately, 52 ₩ cent. City Bank Stocks steady. The general market left off firm in Southern Michigan, and otherwise steady. It is stated on the Street that a considerable number of deliveries in Southern Michigan fall in on Saturday or Monday, on contracts 30 days since, at 44 ₩ cent.

The July returns from the Western Railways come in well, showing in nearly every instance a small increase on last season, though no such result was generally anticipated. The two New-York lines have not yet made up their accounts, though a moderate deficit, as compared with July, 1856, is looked for on each. The case promises differently in August. The New-York and Erie treasurer has taken $181,000 from the first five days' traffic in August, (the 21 of the month being Sunday,) as against $113,000 the same time *last season.* Hon. HERMAN J. REDFIELD, of the Michigan Southern direction, has just returned from a three weeks' examination of the property in Michigan and Northern Indiana, on commission with Gov. BAILEY, of Michigan, and Mr. MORRISON, of Indiana. He reports the line and its branches in good condition and well prepared for a large Fall trade.

NEW-YORK LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY—AUG. 1, 1857.

Dr.	
Capital	$1,000,000
Deposits in trust	2,292,507
Trusts in accumulation	1,217,796
Life department	418,417
Annuity department	289,460
Interest July 31	870,125
Sundries	113,179
Total	$6,351,517
Surplus July 31	565,239
Total	$7,416,756

Cr.	
Mortgages	$2,290,977
Bills receivable	2,289,598
Loans on stocks	893,400
Deposit at Albany	69,545
Real estate	60,291
Cash in bank	145,971
Sundries	90,304
Total	$7,416,756

The February dividend was 5 ₩ cent., leaving the surplus at that time $477,725. The August dividends, regular and extra, are 10 ₩ cent., leaving the surplus $465,239; showing a net earning in the six months equal, within a few thousand dollars, to the ten ₩ cent. on the Capital Stock now declared. The dividends are payable on Monday, 10th inst.

UNITED STATES TRUST CO.—AUG. 1.

Dr.		*Cr.*	
Capital	$1,000,000	Loans on R'ls, &c.	$1,128,000
Deposits in trust	1,240,948	Bills receivable	350,000
Sundries	136,416	Mortgages	750,340
Total	$2,377,364	City Stocks	200,024
Surplus	88,043	Cash and Sundries	170,856
Total	$2,465,409	Total	$2,465,220

The half-yearly dividend for August is 3½ ₩ cent., leaving the surplus of $50,665. The dividend is payable on Monday, 10th inst.

The following points should have been made day before yesterday, to accompany the Foreign Trade returns for the seven months of the calendar year. They show, first, that the Country has actually taken fewer Goods for consumption than last season, notwithstanding the increase of population, equal to 5 ₩